FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. PUBLIC FIGURES FOR, AGAINST SALT II TREATY CITED

LD121020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep, TASS--The debate on the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) continues in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Politicians, representatives of public organizations and scientists addressing the senators have urged the ratification of the treaty as soon as possible. P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in particular that SALT II creates a reliable foundation for further quantitative reductions and qualitative limitations of nuclear strategic armaments. He noted that the rapid ratification of the treaty would have a favorable influence on the course of other negotiations in progress at present. R. Schmidt, president of the American Committee of East-West Accord, spoke of the broad support for the treaty among business circles in the United States of America. "We believe," he said, "that approval of the SALT II treaty by the Senate is very important for improving the climate of relations between the USSR and United States." In his opinion, this will facilitate the all-round development of mutually beneficial commercial and economic relations between the two countries. Both the process of SALT negotiations and trade, he stressed, make a contribution to the reduction of international tension. The opponents of the treaty are not giving up their attempts to block its ratification. Attacks on SALT II were made to the senators by J. Curry, former national commander of the extremely conservative American Legion organization, by E. Teller, a physicist, and by D. Brennan, a representative of the Hudson Institute. They alleged that the SALT II treaty is "not in accordance with the demands of U.S. strategic security." After proposing a whole series of "amendments" and "modifications" to the text of the treaty, these persons demanded that before ratification, the U.S. administration "undertake the responsibility of strengthening and modernizing the American strategic nuclear forces." H. Scoville, cochairman of the New Directions organization, sharply criticized the position of the opponents of the treaty. Rejecting their demands for a buildup of military expenditure as a condition for ratification of the treaty, he stressed that refusal to approve it might lead to an intensification of the arms race. "We support the SALT II treaty and call on the Senate to ratify it without any amendments," H. Scoville stressed.

TASS REPORTS GENEVA CONVENTIONAL ARMS LAN CONFERENCE

LD112140 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva, September 11, TASS--Addressing today the current session here of the U.N. conference on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons, USSR representative Viktor Israelyan stressed that the Soviet Union has already repeatedly expressed readiness to limit or ban in agreement with other states any type of weapons. This must be, of course, done, the Soviet delegate said, without damaging the security of anybody on the basis of reciprocity of states having such weapons. This is the Soviet Union's stand on issues brought up for discussion at the current conference, he stressed. Viktor Israelyan pointed out that it is opening "at a very favourable period. Tangible results have been achieved in recent months in curbing the arms race and in the disarmament effort. He stressed that the results of the Vienna summit meeting and the signing of the SALT II treaty created "conditions for successful advancement along the road of strengthening detente, lessening the threat of a new world war." [quotes as received] The conference is being attended by representatives of nearly 70 countries of the world as well as a number of international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and national-liberation movements.

CEMA INIATIVES IN TALKS HIGHLIGHTED; EEC BIAS, INERTIA HIT

Different Approaches

LD071423 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 24 Aug 79 pp 18-20 LD

[A. Chertanov article: "CEMA-EEC Relations: Two Approaches:]

[Text] Cooperation between CEMA and the EEC on the member countries of these organizations can become an important factor in world politics and international economic relations. It is capable of making a considerable contribution to the constructive resolution of the continent's commercial, economic, scientific, technical and ecological problems.

In February 1976 CEMA put forward the initiative of concluding an agreement between CEMA and the CEMA countries on the one hand and the EEC and the EEC countries on the other. In advancing this proposal the community of CEMA countries proceeded from the premise that mutual recognition of the realities which have taken shape in Europe and the establishment of normal relations between CEMA and the EEC would accord with the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and facilitate the development of economic ties between states with different socioeconomic systems.

Broad Agreement

CEMA has advocated the conclusion of a broad agreement which would formulate the main principles of relations, as well as defining the spheres, forms and mechanism of cooperation between the two organizations and their member countries.

The CEMA plan named cooperation in the spheres of commercial and economic relations, environmental protection, standards, statistics and economic forecasts as possible spheres of cooperation. It also provides for the possibility of ascertaining other spheres of relations. The desire to impart to the agreement the broadest possible nature in keeping with the scale and nature of the two organizations' activities determined the composition of the contracting parties. The CEMA plan envisaged both the organizations and their member countries as parties to the agreement. To aid the agreement's fulfillment it was proposed to set up a standing mixed commission of representatives of the two organizations and their member countries.

From the outset CEMA and the CEMA countries have emphasized in every possible way that, in their understanding, the agreement at the level of the two organizations has been conceived not as a simple trade treaty which would take the place of agreements concluded at other levels and also rule out the possibility of concluding similar agreements in the future. It is a question of an agreement which is customarily called in international practice a "framework" (or "umbrella") agreement.

It is precisely by virtue of its "framework" nature that this agreement not only does not rule out but, on the contrary, presupposes the conclusion of various kinds of other agreements--both bilateral and multilateral--among the parties to it. Thus Article 13 of the plan states that this agreement does not affect the rights of CEMA, the EEC and the two organizations' member countries under existing bilateral and multilateral treaties in the future. Article 11 of the plan provides that individual specific questions of trade and economic relations can be settled on the basis of the principles of the "framework" agreement both by means of bilateral agreements between the two organizations' member countries and by way of direct contacts, accords and agreements between the member countries of one organization and organs of the other.

Thus the position of CEMA and the CEMA countries attests to their readiness for constructive cooperation with the EEC and the EEC countries on a broad and multilateral basis, which would be an important addition to the existing system of economic relations between them.

"Working Relations"?

The CEMA initiative on the establishment of direct contacts with the EEC was greeted positively in principle in Brussels and in the capitals of the nine EEC countries. Common Market circles assessed it as a practical step on the way to normalizing relations between the two associations and agreed to begin a dialog on the nature of mutual ties.

In November 1976 the EC Council replied to the CEMA proposal and submitted its draft agreement. An analysis of this document shows, however, that the EEC is seeking to reduce the matter just to the conclusion of an agreement to establish "working relations" between the EEC Commission and the CEMA Secretariat for the purpose of exchanging information on a number of secondary issues. The EC Commission, conducting talks on behalf of the "Nine," is seeking the exclusion of trade and economic questions from the projected agreement. It insists that these questions be governed by agreements which are to be concluded between individual CEMA countries and the EEC.

And so, the community's dual stance revealed itself at the very first stage of the talks: The EEC verbally expresses readiness to normalize and develop relations with CEMA and its members but essentially avoids practical steps in that direction. By all accounts, this contradictory stance reflects the struggle among different political forces within the EC and the disparate approach of the Common Market members and business circles to questions of all-European cooperation, as well as to problems of West European integration and EEC foreign economic policy. A considerable role is also clearly played in the biased attitude of certain Common Market circles to the socialist community and by the inertia of thinking that has survived from cold war times.

Driving a Wedge

The debate which has developed in the West European press in connection with this problem is very characteristic. It sheds light not only on the reaction of various community circles to the talks but also on the motives behind the actions of their Brussels participants.

Let us start with the most odious viewpoints denying the very idea of direct contacts between CEMA and the EEC. K. Jung, for example, member of the last European Parliament, evaluated the CEMA initiative as nothing but "an attempt to deprive the EC Commission of competence in questions of trade policy." Developing this same idea, Paris LE MONDE wrote that if the EEC agrees to the CEMA proposal to set up a mixed commission, this will meet CEMA's interests alone and create a "dangerous precedent" which will make it more difficult for the Western powers to maintain bilateral contacts with East European countries and deprive them of the possibility of putting pressure on them.

Developing this thought, London's THE TIMES pointed out that the EEC would like to establish limited formal relations with CEMA, under which it would be easier for the Common Market to develop trade and economic relations with East European countries independently of the Soviet Union. And the British weekly THE ECONOMIST expressed itself quite frankly. It is a question, it wrote, of "driving a wedge between Russia and the other communist countries by means of expanding trade with them."

As we see, the counterarguments of opponents of direct CEMA-EEC contacts have a very specific background. The viewpoint of certain circles in the Common Market regarding its Eastern neighbors still differs little from what it was before Helsinki--before the highest representatives of the "Nine" 4 years ago came out definitely in favor of strengthening all-European cooperation in the interests of the continent's countries.

Some people in the West believe that on trade and economic issues it is better for the "Nine" to deal with each socialist country separately. In that case, they say, the EEC will be able more easily to realize its united "negotiating potential" and, to call things by their proper names, economic strength. For precisely this is now the basis, in particular, of the "Nine's" neoprotectionism expressed in the imposition on weaker partners of "voluntary" restrictions on exports of textiles, ferrous metals and other commodities to EEC countries.

Farfetched Problem

Of course, official EEC spokesman usually avoid citing such arguments in public statements. Other motives are formally advanced to prove the need for just "working relations" between CEMA and the EEC (with broad bilateral agreements between the Brussels commission and individual CEMA countries). References are made most frequently to the point that CEMA supposedly does not possess the same powers in the sphere of trade and economic policy as the EEC. It is maintained, for example, that CEMA, unlike the EEC, has no common customs tariff, unified trade policy, interstate machinery for implementing agrarian policy and so forth. In other words, the "Nine" are not averse to reducing the essence of the problem to the differences in capitalist and socialist integration and in forms of international cooperation stemming from the difference in socioeconomic systems.

Of course, these differences exist. And they are very substantial ones. What is acceptable for integration of "market economies" is not suitable for integration of socialist countries with a planned economy. But this certainly does not mean that the depth and scale of cooperation with CEMA are less than within the "Nine."

States socioeconomic development plans are coordinated within the council's framework and with the active participation of its organs, and long-term targeted programs are being implemented for the comprehensive development of such key sectors as energy and raw materials, machine building, agriculture, the food industry, consumer goods production and transport.

CEMA does not have supranational functions and rights, and membership of it does not infringe upon the member countries' sovereignty in any respect. This is one of its chief advantages, not a shortcoming. But it is incorrect, to say the least, to draw from the lack of supranational superstructures the conclusion that CEMA does not possess "sufficient powers" for cooperation with the EEC.

Each CEMA member independently determines its foreign economic policy. The socialist community countries' decision to act together on certain fundamental trade and economic questions reflects their unanimous will without restricting their right to enter into particular contractual relations with other states or groups of states. Precisely this democratic principle for conducting talks with the EEC was proposed by CEMA. This formulation of the question renders the farfetched problem of competence totally groundless and opens up the way for establishing cooperation between the two associations in any spheres where this could be of mutual interest.

It must be said that this also accords with the practice of EC foreign relations. It has known many cases where the "Nine" have had talks with other economic groupings on a wide range of issues without bothering about questions of competence--either their own or that of their partners in the talks. Here is a very recent example. In July of this year the EC Commission submitted to the Community's Council its views regarding the conclusion of an agreement between the EEC and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]. The account produced by the EUROPA agency, which is known for being well informed about the "Nine's" affairs, reduced the essence of the commission's proposals to the conclusion of an agreement on trade and economic cooperation--an agreement as broad as possible both in terms of spheres covered and as regards the forms of business ties. Among the possible spheres of cooperation trade was ranked first, followed by industrial cooperation, science and technology, transport, environmental protection and so forth. In the trade sphere, in particular, the EEC is prepared to remove customs barriers and other restrictions and to grant the ASEAN members Most-Favored-Nation status.

At the same time it is well known that ASEAN does not have a common customs tariff or a unified foreign trade policy, which are the attributes of "competence" which so concern the Common Market in talks with CEMA!

Thus the stand taken by the EEC on problems of relations with CEMA and the CEMA countries is biased. It does not take account of either the realities which have evolved on the European Continent or the trends in the development of international economic relations, which the community cannot disregard in its relations with other groups of states. Meanwhile, the search is on in Europe for common approaches to problems such as providing energy, developing transport, protecting the environment and carrying out scientific, technical and industrial cooperation. These problems are best resolved through the collective efforts of all states on the continent.

Belgian Senate member (L. Radu) drew attention to precisely this aspect in an article in the newspaper LE PEUPLE. "An agreement between CEMA and the Community," he wrote, "is of interest to all countries on our continent, including neutral and nonalined countries, as it makes it possible to complete the creation of a system of essential relations by means of recognizing all European realities."

Addressing the World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Moscow 16 August, the well-known British economist John Pinder pointed out that CEMA's proposed system of relations at different levels most accords with modern political realities.

Haferkamp's Compromise

These were the sides' initial positions before the start of talks in the spring of 1978. During the meetings held since then with EEC delegates the CEMA delegation, which consists of representatives of the Secretariat and the CEMA countries, has displayed readiness to seek mutually acceptable accords. For his part Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice chairman of the EC Commission, submitted proposals in November 1978 which were served up in the EEC as a major concession on the part of the "Nine." Thus, addressing the European Parliament in Strasbourg in January this year, Haferkamp declared that the adoption of these proposals would open the way to the normalization of relations both between the EEC and CEMA and between the EEC and individual CEMA countries.

What was new about the "Haferkamp compromise" (as the Western press nicknamed it)? The EC Commission's proposals contain two main elements.

First. The "Nine" are prepared to recognize CEMA and the CEMA countries as a party to the agreement. Is this a concession? No. Rather, it is recognition of an established reality. The Community delegation is holding talks with a delegation consisting of representatives of CEMA and the CEMA countries. Having this composition, the CEMA side demonstrates readiness to resolve all the problems raised by the two drafts and to work toward the conclusion of an agreement which would make it possible to develop multifaceted cooperation. The participation in the talks of representatives of the member countries on the Community's side would be a really constructive solution making it possible to remove the artificial obstacles in the way of concluding an agreement.

Second. The "Nine" propose including in the preamble to the agreement a point on the role of trade as a factor of economic growth and social progress. This is presented as a step toward the other side, which believes that trade and economic cooperation must be included in the range of spheres embraced by the agreement.

Apart from this general phrase, which binds no one to anything, the proposals of the "Nine" contain just one article on questions of trade. Its essence boils down to the fact that all questions of trade relations must be the subject of agreements between the EEC and each CEMA country. In other words, the EEC is making the "concession" in order to state still more definitely than before that trade questions cannot be the subject of a CEMA-EEC agreement.

It is not surprising that CEMA circles perceived this "innovation" in the Community's position as a hardening of the initial position. A particularly unfavorable impression was made by the "Nine's" desire to secure the inclusion in the agreement of a formula which would in fact direct the CEMA countries to conclude bilateral trade agreements with the EEC. It is hard to regard this point as anything but the "Nine's" desire to secure one-sided advantages.

In Mutual Interests

On the whole, familiarization with the proposals submitted by the Common Market delegation at the last stage of the Brussels talks last fall has shown that the EEC has not yet gotten beyond the concept of establishing just "working relations." All remotely significant problems of trade and economic ties are left outside multilateral cooperation, even though they represent the most successfully developing sphere of cooperation in Europe. Such an approach does not augur rapid progress.

CEMA and its members are in favor of continuing the talks. In June 1979 CEMA sent the EC Commission constructive new proposals. They reflected the desire to take the fullest possible account of the other side's position at this stage of the talks. The socialist community thereby showed once again its sincere readiness to seek mutally acceptable solutions. (K.-Kh. Noynreyter), a director of the European Parliament's General Secretariat, recently declared, for example, that the new CEMA proposals are a "step toward" the EEC position.

Of course, it is clear that the talks' ultimate success can be insured only if both sides proceed from the understanding that the whole range of questions reflected in both draft agreements will be the subject of talks.

All-European cooperation is gathering strength. The conclusion of an agreement on the principles of relations between the two economic organizations and their members is to be an important practical step in the further development of this cooperation in the interests of all countries on the continent.

Relations Between Organizations

LD071529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unnamed TASS correspondent interview with Doctor of Economic Sciences M. M. Maksimova: "CEMA-EEC: Possibilities of Cooperation"--first graf is editorial introduction; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] As is known, for a number of years on CEMA's initiative talks have been held with the EEC on the concluding a so-called "framework" agreement on the basic principles of their relations. There was also discussion of them at the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association held recently in Moscow. In this connection a TASS correspondent asked Doctor of Economic Sciences M. M. Maksimova, an eminent Soviet specialist on this question to share her thoughts on the prospects for relations between these organizations.

The prospects for relations between CEMA and the EEC, given the good will of these organizations and their member countries, are extremely broad. After all, it is a matter of two major economic organizations, of which one--CEMA--unites 10 socialist states with a population of approximately 435 million while the other--the EEC--unites 9 capitalist countries with a population of 260 million. The CEMA countries account for approximately one-third of world industrial production and the EEC countries for 17 percent.

But it is not only a matter of the potentials of the two groups of states. It is also important to take account of the new tendencies which characterize the economic relations between these states. These are primarily the dynamic and broad development of the mutual economic ties between them. In 1970-1978 the CEMA countries' trade with EEC countries rose from $8.9 billion to $33 billion or by 270 percent. The number of agreements on industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between the CEMA and EEC countries has reached 1,300. They include 60 unique large-scale projects implemented by the USSR along with Western firms and worth several billion dollars. A new international legal mechanism of bilateral agreements between European socialist and capitalist states has been formed in the seventies. It is a question of long-term interstate agreements on economic cooperation and the creation of a whole system of institutions--intergovernmental commissions and working groups and mutual representation of firms, banks and economic organizations in the partner-countries.

It is hardly possible to doubt that the significance of the economic ties between the CEMA and EEC countries will grow in the future. Obviously this will be influenced by such long-term factors as the complementary nature of the economies of the two groups of states, the enhancing of the role of high-technology [nauko-yemkiy] sectors of production cooperation.

Under these conditions the establishment of official, businesslike relations between CEMA and the EEC could promote the development of economic cooperation in Europe. [paragraph continues]

If an agreement regulated fundamental questions of trade and economic relations between the two organizations and member countries, including the mutual granting of Most-Favored-Nation status and also cooperation in spheres such as standardization, statistics, economic forecasting, environmental protection and information, it would impart additional impetus to the development of economic ties between the corresponding countries, and cooperation on solving a number of today's global problems--energy, raw materials and a number of others.

Nevertheless, a number of bourgeois scientists and figures in the West are opposing the establishment of treaty relations between CEMA and the EEC. In the arguments used here particular weight is attached to the differences between the two organizations.

Of course, differences between CEMA and the EEC do exist--and extremely substantial differences. There is a profound difference between these organizations' final goals, the mechanism and methods of their activity, their political and legal structures, the principles of the relations between member countries and the social and economic consequences of the organizations' activities. There is nothing unnatural in this. This situation reflects the reality of the existence in the world of two systems of states with different social structures. What is at issue is something else--are these differences an insuperable barrier in the way of cooperation between CEMA and the EEC?

We are profoundly convinced that they are not. It is well known just how profound the differences are between the principles and mechanisms of economic management and the administrative structures of the European socialist and capitalist countries. However, they are by no means an obstacle to broad mutually advantageous cooperation between them.

To speak more specifically of a sphere such as, say, the right to establish treaty relations, then, contrary to claims frequently made in the West, CEMA is in full possession of this right. Suffice it to say that on the basis of its charter it maintains official relations with more than 60 international economic and scientific and technical organizations and also with a number of third countries.

As for the differences between the competences of CEMA and the EEC in questions of trade policy--and this is also put forward as one of the main obstacles to establishing relations between them--these do exist. It would be truer to say that they are differences of functions. In the trade sphere the EEC has supranational functions. CEMA has neither supranational organs nor supranational functions. This by no means prevents the council, along with the CEMA members, from resolving problems in any sphere, including spheres such as production cooperation, industrial and scientific and technical collaboration which do not come within the EEC's competence. In accordance with the express wish of the organization's member-countries, CEMA has broad potential and rights to coordinate their foreign economic policy in the interests of normalizing trade and economic relations and primarily to eliminate discrimination in this sphere.

Taking these circumstances into account, the 33d session of CEMA reaffirmed the readiness of CEMA and the CEMA member-countries to conclude an agreement with the EEC and the EEC member-countries on the basis, of course, of the sides' equality and in the interests of all-European cooperation.

This proposal contains an opportunity to regulate relations at various levels, taking into account the interests of both organizations and also all the countries participating in them.

However, this is probably not of interest to certain circles in the EEC countries which are striving on various pretexts to prevent such an agreement and to utilize relations between the EEC and the socialist countries as a sort of means of counterposing certain CEMA countries to others. It is hardly necessary to prove that this accords with neither the interests of all-European cooperation nor the national interests of European states.

The conclusion of a broad "framework" agreement could have considerable positive consequences both economically and politically.

It would accord fully with the course of relaxing international tension and developing mutually advantageous cooperation between states. Trade, industrial, scientific and technical ties and economic cooperation in the broadest sense of the word are a kind of material base for detente and the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different systems. I would like to recall that the Final Act of the Helsinki conference not only pointed out the paramount role of economic cooperation between states but also stressed the significance of multilateral intergovernmental and other agreements for the development of trade and economic and social progress in Europe and the world as a whole. An agreement between CEMA and the EEC could be one important element in the practical implementation of the Helsinki accords and the development of cooperation between states and the consolidation of international security.

The sober voice of experts on this question from both socialist and capitalist countries rang out confidently at the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Moscow. This permits the hope that broad scientific, social and business circles in the EEC countries will be able to better evaluate the constructive nature of CEMA's position and the sincere desire for broader businesslike cooperation with the EEC.

XINHUA REPORTING OF HAVANA SUMMIT CRITICIZED

OW130316 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The world public has highly praised the results of the most representative nonalined summit conference, which was recently held in the Cuban capital of Havana. Representatives from more than 100 countries, national liberation movement organizations and international organizations attended this conference; thus, the conclusions and decisions reached by the conference are of even greater importance.

The Indian paper PATRIOT wrote: The final declaration of the Havana conference undoubtedly is more concrete and substantial in content than declarations adopted by several previous nonalined conferences.

However, the results of the sixth nonalined summit conference have infuriated Beijing leaders. What has made them so unhappy?

In regard to this situation, station observer Glebov writes: First of all, Beijing does not like Cuba, a socialist country, which was selected by nonalined countries to hold this conference. All XINHUA reports on this conference were full of outrageous attacks and slander against Cuba. These attacks and slanders were so outrageous as to be very ridiculous. If one only read the XINHUA reports on the conference and believed them, he would think that Cuba tried by hook or by crook to obstruct the progress of the conference, to hinder representatives from doing their work and even to impose its own will on all other delegations. The Beijing propaganda media published these vicious slanders, which did not at all tally with what actually occurred at the Havana conference, in an attempt to cause dissatisfaction among other countries at the holding of this conference in Cuba.

However, people may ask: If this was the case, could the Cuban representative have been elected chairman of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined movement? In other words, if Cuba was not trusted, (?why was it elected to) lead the nonalined movement until the convening of the next summit conference?

Undoubtedly, XINHUA reports on the conference, which are full of slander against Cuba and insignificant details, are aimed at [words indistinct]. Beijing propaganda is designed to divert the attention of the Chinese public from the essence and concluding documents of the Havana conference. Xinhua made such an attempt in a recent report on the final declaration of the conference. XINHUA said that the draft of the declaration had been examined, discussed, revised and added to several times. However, it should be understood that this is the case at any international conference. It was natural for the Havana conference with its most representative character to have done so. Representatives to the conference adopted the declaration after it was revised through comprehensive discussion. In other words, the nonalined countries are satisfied with the declaration.

Why has Beijing which has described itself as (?a founder) of the nonalined movement not explained to the Chinese people the current situation in the nonalined movement and its tasks and objectives?

For example, although the Beijing provocateurs and imperialists did their utmost to undermine the Havana conference, they did not take the anti-Soviet and antisocialist road. Not one of Beijing's pro-imperialist ideas was reflected in the documents of the conference. The Beijing reactionaries' attempt to push Cuba and Vietnam out of the nonalined movement and to get the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique into the movement failed. The articles written into the final declaration advocating and supporting the relaxation of international tension, the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and disarmament are absolutely contrary to the Beijing leadership's policy. At the same time, the conference resolutely denounced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which is fully supported by Beijing.

The Beijing social renegades' comments on the results of the Havana conference have ripped off their masks, and shown to the world what kind of friend Beijing is to the nonalined movement. Undoubtedly, this in itself should be regarded as an achievement of the Havana conference.

PROZHOGIN REVIEWS BERLINGUER VISIT, NATO SEMINAR

LD121139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review]

[Excerpt] In his message to participants in the world conference "For a Peaceful and Happy Future For All Children" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the realities of the modern world are such that the task of insuring a better future for children cannot be resolved in isolation from the most acute problems of our day. Only in conditions of peace is it possible to insure the full development and harmonious upbringing and education of the young generation. Fighting for children's happy childhood means at the same time strengthening peace, national independence and the peoples' security and seeking arms reduction and disarmament.

The Soviet Union is far from alone in the struggle to implement these ideals, in the struggle for peace and peaceful cooperation between states in the most diverse spheres. The fact that the success of that struggle depends to a significant degree on communist and workers parties, on all democratic organizations and on their actions and initiatives was again stressed during the Kremlin meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party.

It was noted that our two countries' communists are convinced of the need to step up activity and initiative in the cause of consolidating detente, ending the arms race and insuring complete respect for all peoples' independence. The report on the meeting also notes that the peoples pin great hopes on the coming into force of the SALT II treaty, which is a major, realistic step along the path of strengthening international security. Both parties attach particular significance to the further development of peaceful, multifaceted relations between states with different social systems and note the important role played in this by the nonalined movement.

Against the Peoples' Will

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message on the occasion of the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government again set out accurately and clearly the Soviet Union's position on problems of the relaxation of international tension in general and the dismantling of the opposing military-political blocs in particular. It was very timely to recall this position in light of the discussions taking place and soon to take place in the West.

As already reported in the press, including PRAVDA, a conference on "NATO in the Next 30 Years" was held in Brussels the other day. The sinister foundations were laid by the theme itself. The participants in the Brussels conference are unwilling not only to talk but even to hear about the possibility of dismantling the opposing military-political blocs. On the contrary, they predict the strengthening of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc--no more and no less--for 30 years ahead and are therefore planning to extend the arms race into the 21st century. It must be borne in mind that their expatiations contain a considerable quantity of propagandist rambling engendered by current interests and by the desire on the part of certain figures to distinguish themselves and curry favor with the bosses on the military-industrial complexes so as to obtain from them their share of the fabulous profits and to receive their blessing for occupying a cushy post in, say, the Senate.

However, it would be dangerous to underestimate the pernicious role of such gatherings, which are intended not least to indoctrinate public opinion and inspire in the peoples within the NATO orbit fear in the face of the invented "Soviet military threat" in order to break their will for the struggle for peace, genuine security and international cooperation, and ultimately to make them reconcile themselves to the "need" to continue the arms race. Of course, it is no accident that at the conference Gen A. Haig, until recently commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces, called for an increase in the military expenditure of bloc member countries of not 3 percent, as already approved, but 5 percent annually.

The other day the influential and well-informed WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote: "For some months now delicate talks have been taking place between the United States and key NATO countries, and also within the NATO organization itself, and this problem is now approaching the stage of the adoption of some critically important decision when the ministers of the NATO countries assemble in Brussels in December--a meeting which could be as decisive for the West as the meeting at which the NATO organization was created 30 years ago."

The WALL STREET JOURNAL explains that it is a question of "modernizing NATO's tactical nuclear forces by deploying in Europe, as soon as possible, one (or more) new American medium-range nuclear missile systems capable of reaching deep into the Soviet Union's territory. The ideal version would be to obtain agreement going beyond simply general consent and stipulating the exact number of missiles to be deployed, the countries where this is to be done and the procedure for financing the operation."

The WALL STREET JOURNAL also reports that two groups are working on preparations for the conference of NATO countries' ministers: "One is concerned with the question of modernizing tactical armed forces, and the other with elaborating arms control proposals." [paragraph continues]

Thus one hand is preparing an armament plan, and the other--an arms control plan, or virtually a disarmament plan: However, we need have no illusions. This cunning combination has been invented, it turns out, so as to be able to foist new nuclear-missile systems on the West European allies of the United States and make them meet the corresponding huge expenditure, while at the same time "weakening the internal political opposition" in these countries which is opposed to the lethal weapons being foisted on them.

Indeed, that same newspaper notes, that the FRG rejects the dubious honor of these missiles being deployed exclusively on its territory. At the same time, the "Scandinavian allies refuse to accept nuclear arms," and "certain NATO countries are hardly among the most reliable and secure places for deploying them." Thus, apart from Britain, according to the transatlantic strategists' calculations, "Belgium, the Netherlands or perhaps Italy must become bases." But even this is not reliable, since the "ruling parties in those countries have small majorities and can expect strong political opposition to any decision on accepting missiles."

What the WALL STREET JOURNAL calls "political opposition" is in reality a broad movement of the people's masses against the arms race and for peace and genuine security. This movement has already achieved significant successes in thwarting the plans for NATO countries to adopt neutron weapons and helping to insure the success of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, and is now actively advocating the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

It was obviously with this in mind that the conference was convened in Brussels on the eve of the December meeting of the North Atlantic ministers, so as to "prepare" public opinion for the coming debates. To attract the greatest attention, the conference was held "behind closed doors." However, a "leak" was prudently arranged of information "useful" to the organizers, including the mythical "Soviet military threat" and "Moscow's penetration" of various parts of the globe, especially the developing countries. Special emphasis was placed on such unhealthy--and therefore sensitive for the population of the developed capitalist states--features as the economic crisis and the energy problem.

Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who took part in the conference as a "star of the first magnitude", stated highly significantly: "I would consider Western policy imprudent if it failed to take into account the fact that in the decade ahead we will face simultaneously a combination of such factors as a correlation of forces unfavorable to us, a world in turmoil, a potential economic crisis and a massive energy problem."

True, Kissinger himself had to admit that while "benefiting from the turbulent events in the Third World," the Soviet Union "is not necessarily planning to take part in them." As for "benefiting" from the events taking place in the former colonies of the imperialist powers, this in fact means that the Soviet Union has reason to be satisfied that more and more young liberated states are finally beginning to control their own wealth and implement socioeconomic transformations which accord with their interests and strengthen their sovereignty and independence, since this also accords with the aims of the socialist countries' foreign policy--the establishment of a new type of international relations based on equality and justice and excluding any discrimination.

The trouble with Mr Kissinger and his like is that they serve directly opposite interests and try to preserve and perpetuate--albeit in a slightly embellished form--the colonial system of imperialism which the enslaved peoples have risen up against.

Thus, incidentally, we again see confirmed the old truth which proclaims that peace is indivisible. All the world's peoples have an interest in ending the arms race, eliminating opposing military blocs, consolidating peace and security and expanding and deepening mutually advantageous cooperation. They have joined together to prevent the implementation of the plans nurtured by those who want to continue an unrestrained and truly senseless arms race.

UN CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING WORLD

LD121344 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 12, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The difficulties of developing countries caused by a serious crisis of the world capitalist system are being discussed by participants in a regular session of the Committee on Economic Questions of the United Nations General Assembly.

While proceeds of developing countries from exports are considerably decreasing, their foreign debts are growing rapidly. According to the data of UNCTAD, they surpassed 280 thousand million dollars. Developing countries spend about a quarter of their proceeds from exports to repay their debts. In these conditions, the rates of growth of the Gross National Product of the majority of developing countries are lowering. They dropped from 5.3 percent in 1961-1970 to 4.6 percent in 1975-1980.

Speaking at the session, Soviet representative Ye. N. Makeyev said that the USSR has understanding for the problems of developing countries, and is rendering varied assistance in the sphere of industrialization to many of them. More than 1,000 industrial projects were built in Asian, African and Latin American countries with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance and about 900 other projects are under construction. These enterprises together can produce annually 30 million tons of steel, over half a million tons of alluminium, five million tons of cement, about 23 thousand million kilowatt hours of electricity, 65 million tons of oil, over 45 million tons of coal.

The Soviet delegation pointed out to the participants in the debate that new resources for industrialization of developing countries could be obtained through real disarmament. As is known, socialist countries suggested that all states having vast economic and military potentials, including the states that are permanent members of the Security Council, should agree on concrete amounts of reduction in the military budgets in the course of three years and on allocation of concrete sums to increase assistance to developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD111640 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

["World Conference on the Problems of Children Comes to a Close in Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--The world conference "For a Peaceful and Secure Future of All Children" came to a close in Moscow today. It was attended by representatives of 432 international, regional and national organisations from more than 130 countries.

The conference called on the United Nations, governments and parliaments, and on the progressive world public to intensify their joint actions in the name of achieving the humane and noble objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. Mankind must give the child the best of what it has, it was emphasized at the conference.

The participants in the conference adopted an address to the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, to the governments and parliaments of all countries as well as an appeal to the world public, public organisations and movements.

"Mankind's future depends on what we people do today to ensure a peaceful, secure and just future for our children. Our main duty is to protect them from the horrors of nuclear catastrophe," the appeal says.

Issuance of Appeal

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

["Appeal of the World Conference"--TASS Headling]

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--Follows the text of the appeal of the world conference "For a Peaceful and Secure Future For All Children" to the 34th United Nations General Assembly, to the governments and parliaments of all countries of the world.

We, the representatives of 47 international, regional, and 385 national organisations in more than 130 countries gathered in the international year of the child for the world conference "For a Peaceful and Secure Future For All Children," in Moscow, 7-11 September 1979, address the 34th United Nations General Assembly, the governments and parliaments of all countries.

We speak on behalf of hundreds of millions of men and women--member of the largest public organisations and movements of various orientation, which are broadly and prestigiously represented at our conference being held under the sign of unity and cooperation in the name of the rights and interests of the child.

We note that during recent decades new possibilities were opened for an improvement of the living conditions of children due to international detente, to the broader understanding and cooperation among peoples, to the successes of the struggle of public forces for peace, national liberation, justice and democracy. The adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Children by the United Nations in 1959 was an important factor in the protection of the rights and interests of the younger generation.

Stressing that concern for children is of decisive significance for the whole of civilization, we state with satisfaction that the proclamation of the international year of the child met with great response throughout the world, and we consider it necessary to continue and develop activities concerning the constant improvement of the position of children, paying special attention to children, who are in the most disadvantageous situation.

As a matter of fact, twenty years after the proclamation of their rights, hundreds of millions of children still suffer from hunger, illiteracy, racism and apartheid. Millions of them are deprived of pure drinking water and medical care, thousands of children are dying victims of aggression, war and armed conflicts.

The arms race threatens the very life and future of children. It deprives them of the resources that could ensure the economic and social preconditions for their development. Man walked on the moon, but millions of children have never held a book in their hands.

Being convinced that the solution of the tasks related to children's rights is inseparably linked with the national liberation of peoples, with development and social progress, the democratization of all social life and depends on the general situation in the international arena;

Being convinced that the United Nations disposes of a wide spectrum of international means of influence, and governments and parliaments possess the necessary power to pass and implement laws in their countries, we call on you:

--To intensify your efforts in accordance with the UN Charter (1945) to save future generations from the scourge of war, to ensure international peace and security.

--To contribute to guaranteeing children--innocent victims of aggressions and armed conflicts--the right to a nationality and the stability of a home;

--To achieve respect for the rights of peoples to national identity, self-determination, independence and social progress as a guarantee of the fundamental rights of mother and child;

--To promote the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of genuine democratic principles and the establishment of a new international economic order based on the UN Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States (1975), which will undoubtedly open up new opportunities for improving the situation of children all over the world;

--To ensure the rights of all children to adequate nutrition and housing, to health protection and medical care, to education and upbringing irrespective of race, color, sex, language, religion, opinion or conviction, national or social origin, property status, birth or any other circumstances bearing on the child or its family;

--To protect the child against all forms of violence;

--To recognize everywhere motherhood as a social function and to ensure a system of protection of mother and child in all countries bearing in mind that the child's right to health protection starts with the protection of motherhood;

--To do everything that in all countries child-care programmes be an integral part of the long-term and short-term economic and social development plans with the aim of eliminating famine, malnutrition, diseases, illiteracy, exploitation of child labor and other social evils;

--To multiply efforts in seeking concrete ways for radically improving the situation of the younger generation in the near future;

--The adoption by the United Nations and the implementation by all its member-states of an international convention based on the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, that would formulate in detail and concretely the legal measures necessary for the improvement of the situation of children, would be an important step towards this goal.

We call on the United Nations, the UN member-states, their governments and parliaments:

--To make all efforts and take action against all forms of aggression, economic domination, foreign occupation, colonial oppression, and genocide, which are violations of the norms of international law as well as the rights of the peoples to self-determination and national independence;

--To do all in their power to consolidate and render irreversible international detente, to halt the arms race, to ban nuclear weapons and all other types of weapons of mass destruction, and to attain one of the major objectives of mankind--universal and complete disarmament--that would ensure a peaceful and secure future for all children.

We, participants in the world conference "For a Peaceful and Secure Future For All Children" believe that the United Nations, all its member-states, their governments and parliaments must everywhere intensify their joint efforts to achieve the humane and noble objectives embodied in the motto of the declaration of the rights of the child: "Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give."

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IPU CONFERENCE

LD120915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Departure for Venezuela"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left Moscow for Venezuela on 8 September. The delegation is to take part in the work of the 66th conference and other organs of the Interparliamentary Union in Caracas.

GAVRILOV HITS MONDALE'S PRC VISIT, U.S. STRATEGY

LD121033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Maj Yu. Gavrilov under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "Behind the Screen of Normalization"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's trip to Beijing ended the other day. The American press sees it as a "new step" on the path of normalizing American-Chinese relations and as Washington's reply to the U.S. visit by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, at the beginning of the year.

After his official talks with Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng W. Mondale said, according to the New York TIMES, that a concrete foundation was laid during the talks for the development of relations between the United States and China in the next decade which will mean an "important new stage." In turn, Deng Xiaoping called W. Mondale's visit "significant" and noted that the talks had been "frank and beneficial."

Although no official communique was published on the talks the press reports that they touched on a wide range of military political problems and revealed that Washington and Beijing have similar positions on a number of international questions. Beijing, for example, as commentators note, expressed approval of the U.S. expansionist course in the Far East and Southeast Asia. And the American side, according to press reports, adopted an "understanding" attitude toward China's hegemonist ambitions in the area. Both Beijing and Washington displayed a hostile attitude toward Vietnam.

According to W. Mondale himself, the American and Chinese sides had an identical view of such questions as the "Kampuchean problem" and the "problem of Indochinese refugees." He confirmed the position of the American administration which is refusing to normalize relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The American press hinted that the Beijing talks also touched on the question of imposing on the Kampuchean people a regime which would suit the United States and China.

The French paper LE MONDE notes that Southeast Asia is not the only place in the world where the "interests of the Americans and Chinese are very close to one another. "According to the U.S. vice president, the paper points out, they include such areas as the "Horn of Africa, Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean."

Several documents were signed in Beijing relating to questions of cultural and economic cooperation between the United States and the PRC. In particular, the United States has decided, according to W. Mondale, to set up a credit fund worth $2 billion to finance bilateral economic deals over the next 5 years. Moreover the White House is prepared to look at the question of additional appropriations. Mondale assured the Beijing leadership that there are no obstacles to Congress' ratification of the Chinese-American trade agreement signed in July whereby China will get Most-Favored-Nation status.

During the visit it was confirmed that U.S. President J. Carter and PRC State Council Chairman Hua Guofeng intend to exchange official visits next year.

Commenting on W. Mondale's trip the press stresses that during it a new move was made in the direction of American-Chinese political rapprochement. [paragraph continues]

"The coincidence of Chinese and U. S. interests, has never been more strikingly demonstrated," LE MONDE, for example, writes, "than in the pronouncements the American vice president made during his official visit to Beijing and in the warm reception which Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping accorded their guest."

And there was an abundance of such pronouncements by W. Mondale. The CHRISTIAN SCEINCE MONITOR explains this by referring to the need to bring the Chinese and American peoples into the course of relations between the two countries and to show what aims they serve. In this sense W. Mondale's speech at Beijing University was particularly indicative--a speech which the speaker himself very meaningfully called "an important event in his career" and which the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was quick to call "an historic speech."

It is hard to escape the feeling that despite its eloquent assurances about U. S. efforts to insure "stability and peace" this speech falls in line with the position of those who are seeking to consolidate U. S. gendarme functions in the world and who finds China's adventurist foreign policy to their liking. Above all in those regions and spheres where the interests of other countries, including the Soviet Union, and vitally important questions of safeguarding international security as a whole are affected.

The United States, W. Mondale said, for example, "is fully determined to continue to maintain military readiness" and also the alliances it has founded--"alliances in Europe and Asia which are getting stronger every year."

Addressing the Beijing leadership the American guest stated most significantly: "We are fully determined to join in safeguarding our numerous parallel strategic and bilateral interests." Clearly, these goals form the basis of the current American-Chinese "normalization of relations." Mondale also issued a "warning" to "any country" adopting a stance contradictory to these interests.

The U. S. vice president stated that the "main tasks" facing the United States and China "are the establishment of concrete political ties under conditions of safeguarding mutual security." He openly declared that the "might," security and modernization of China in the next decade will also accord with U. S. interests." Effectively playing up to the Beijing leaders who hypocritically cite the "threat" to China from other countries as a cover for their expansionist, aggressive course in respect of those countries, Mondale addressed the Chinese as follows: "...The political interests of our two countries will be insured if you become stronger in all spheres..."

And this was said at a time when Beijing is continuing to openly demonstrate its adherence to a dangerous hegemonist course vis-a-vis its neighbors, is still threatening to teach Vietnam "another lesson," is massing its forces on the SRV's borders and is interfering in the internal affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and other countries.

Addressing a press conference in Beijing and seemingly attempting to play down the impression made by his revelations and in general by the latest round of the political flirtation between the United States and China, the American vice president said that "Chinese-American friendship is not directed against other countries" and denied the possibility of military relations being established between the two countries. However, press commentaries drew attention to the statement that the United States is prepared to use its engineer troops to construct dams, barrages and so forth in China.

These assurances are scarcely convincing enough, however. W. Mondale's visit to Beijing, commentators note, demonstrated that Washington has not abandoned its dangerous attempts to play the "Chinese card." And Beijing is actively using this for its own purposes. It is no accident that the pronouncements by the high-ranking American visitor met with "warm applause" there.

When assessing the results of the Beijing meeting, you cannot ignore press commentaries which make a point of mentioning the anti-Soviet aspects of American-Chinese rapprochement. The Japanese paper AKAHATA writes: "U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's visit to the PRC shows that the cementing of American-Chinese relations currently occupies an important place in the U.S. world strategy aimed at generally insuring U.S. superiority over the USSR by taking maximum advantage of Chinese-Soviet confrontation and maintaining definte relations with the USSR and with the PRC." This course suits Beijing. The paper notes that Deng Xiaoping responded by expressing a "desire to seek to develop relations with the United States, preceeding from the "strategic viewpoint" based on the theory: 'The USSR is the main enemy!."

As far as the United States is concerned, LE MONDE writes in this connection, "China... has clearly become a privileged friend." The meetings between W. Mondale and the Beijing leaders, the Cuban paper GRANMA points out, "are a new step in the development of the dangerous alliance between two militarist countries" and also represent rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis directed against the national interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and other countries.

Some people in America like to pretend that this rapprochement is a manifestation of a process of normalization in relations between the two countries which allegedly paves the way for the strengthening of "stability" and "peace." Normal relations among all states, including relations between the United States and the PRC, are a positive phenomenon. The question is, however, on what basis this normalization is implemented. If it serves the cause of detente and security it can only be welcomed. Unfortunately, the facts show that in this case the situation is different.

GLAZUNOV QUESTIONS 'SQUARING SALT' WITH U.S. GLOBAL PLANS

LD121422 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Sept 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] When yet another campaign hostile to Cuba and the Soviet Union was mounted in the United States, many observers connected it with the ratification of SALT II. Its opponents among the senators lost no time in confirming that they did intend to use the hue and cry to wreck ratification. But there is another aspect to the campaign.

The United States has arbitrarily declared a region of the world of vital importance for itself and is trying to dictate there, ignoring the sovereign will of other nations. It is not accidental that congressmen are now referring to the notorious Monroe Doctrine. The United States has also proclaimed the Middle East a zone of strategic importance to it. What is more, it is setting up a flexible response corps more than 100,000-men strong to establish order there that would suit it. The Far East too is claimed to be strategically important for the United States and it also has special interests in Western Europe.

Indicative in this context is the recent statement by the secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, who described NATO as a cornerstone of American foreign policy and said that the United States intended to strengthen its military positions in Western Europe. It is on military positions that Cyrus Vance puts the emphasis and in Europe too, which has given the world an example of political relaxation.

His statement came only 3 months after the Soviet-American summit in Vienna which took a major step towards curbing the arms race when the SALT II treaty was signed. How can one square statements in favour of SALT II with plans to deploy systems of MX strategic missiles in the United States itself and new missiles in Western Europe? And in general how can one square the spirit of Vienna with the current outbreak of anti-Sovietism in the United States, from which American participants in the Vienna meeting have not dissociated themselves?

As regarding the policy of easing tension, Washington has always been uncertain and inconsistent. Henry Kissinger in his time spoke about forced peaceful coexistence, and indeed with the changed balance of forces on the world scene and military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States Washington had to revise the cold war dogma. But it always did so, looking back at the military-industrial complex. The harmful influence of this complex can still be felt. As Cyrus Vance urged modernization and military buildup, he stressed the need to be up to the new task. But in reality it is the old cold war policy, its spirit and practices that is being revived, a policy pursued at a time when the United States played the role of a world policeman. Attempts to revive it are being made when the world is facing new tasks; the insurance of peace through curbing the arms race and the development of international cooperation along the lines of equal rights and mutual benefits.

U.S. REFUSES TO DISCUSS WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM GUANTANAMO

LD121759 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 12, TASS--The American magazine TIME admits that while fanning up an anti-Cuban campaign the United States totally refuses to discuss the question of withdrawing 1,841 navymen and 432 marines from the base in Guantanamo. By resorting to methods of open blackmail and rude pressure the United States has turned that sovereign country into a target of constant espionage and subversive activities, trying to destroy the gains of the Cuban revolution, the magazine writes. It notes that while raising a provocative outcry Washington deliberately turns a blind eye to the fact that its troops are stationed in countries bordering on the Soviet Union. There are 5,048 American servicemen, many of them military pilots, in Turkey, TIME writes. American Air Force personnel is stationed in Norway. At the height of the American interference in Iran the number of American military advisers in that country reached a thousand, but the United States chooses to hush up these facts.

TASS CITES MCGOVERN CONDEMNATION OF 'ANTI-CUBAN OUTCRY'

LD121754 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 12, TASS--Senator 'Democrat' George McGovern has condemned the anti-Cuban outcry raised in Washington by the circles that want to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty or in any case to complicate the process of its ratification.

By rejecting the SALT II treaty, the senator stressed, the Congress would first of all inflict irreparable damage to the United States itself. That would be tantamount to punishing ourselves, the senator added.

CARTER, KENNEDY POSITIONS IN 1980 PRESIDENTIAL RACE NOTED

LD130034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 September, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has decided to seek reelection to the presidency for a second term. This was announced to correspondents by an official White House spokesman who noted that the J. Carter had not yet determined when his candidacy for the presidential election of 1980 would be officially declared. The spokesman suggested that the President would make this declaration immediately after Congress had completed debates on a number of important economic bills. J. White, chairman of the Democratic Party's National Committee, has announced that J. Carter will announce his candidacy for all the primaries, the first of which is taking place in New Hampshire in late February 1980.

These statements made by persons close to the President have been prompted by the fact that Senator E. Kennedy, interviewed by the Boston GLOBE, for the first time specifically stated that he may announce his candidacy for the presidency for the Democratic Party under certain circumstances. Until this time E. Kennedy had consistently denied intention to seek the presidency in 1980 and had declared that he would support President J. Carter. Political observers here believe that E. Kennedy will officially announce his candidacy by the end of October so as to get his name on the ballots of the primaries. E. Kennedy has stressed that his decision will depend on whether J. Carter will be able to rectify the economic situation of the country, which has now embarked on another period of industrial recession.

U.S. REBUKES STATE DEPARTMENT AIDE FOR PLO REMARKS

LD111437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Ye. Rusakov reports: "Another Embarrassment"]

[Text] New York--the U.S. State Department has publicly dissociated itself from the position occupied by Benjamin Carter, American representative on the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. At a subcommission session in Geneva, B. Carter, one of the most high-ranking Negroes in the U.S. State Department, voted for resolutions calling for talks with the PLO, for insuring the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and for the ending of Israel's barbaric bombings of Lebanon.

A U.S. State Department spokesman stated that B. Carter acts as an "expert" on the subcommission and his viewpoint does not reflect the U.S. position. The statement followed a noisy protest campaign launched by Israel and U.S. Zionist organizations.

The hypocrisy of Washington, which expends so much verbiage on propagandizing its adherence to "human rights," has again been clearly demonstrated. When it is a question of the flagrant violation of the rights of Palestinians and other Arabs on the Israeli-occupied territories, all Washington's eloquence vanishes. U.S. ruling circles not only close their eyes to the outrages perpetrated by Tel Aviv on the occupied Arab lands, but actively pander to the aggressor.

MOSCOW PAPER HITS FBI 'GARBOLOGISTS,' VLASOVA AFFAIR

LD060953 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[V. Kislov article under the rubric 'Comments to the Point': "How the Garbage Dump was Searched or the More Than Strange Predilections of the American Secret Police"]

[Excerpts] This operation's code name which is guarded by top-secret rubber stamps and the thick walls of safes is still a secret. However, information about several of its details nevertheless percolated into the U.S. press a few days ago. The operation with the unknown name to which the FBI is paying increased attention is conducted regularly and with a careful methodicalness which testifies to pretty high professional skill on the part of its executors.

It is well known to the FBI agents that once every few months a particular white truck makes a trip along a particular route. After quickly passing the Washington suburbs, the truck crosses the boundary of the District of Columbia and heads for the hamlet of Great Falls in Virginia. Its destination is stump dump, a gigantic garbage dump where rubbish from the American capital is dumped. The dust over the heap left by the truck--a heap in keeping with stump dump's prosaic purpose--has no time to settle before the dump attendant hurries to the telephone.

In a short time a team of specialists from the FBI are bustling about the "loot," crawling on all fours. The American secret police agents devote themselves to this ritual of genuflection with particular zeal: After all, the completely unremarkable white truck belongs to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Swarming over the pile of waste, the "garbologists" neglect no piece of paper: They assiduously smooth it, carefully examine it and write something down. So what? What if food for the next filthy provocation could be found in this heap of garbage? Just add something, think something up, distort something--and an anti-Soviet "sensation" is cooked up.

However, as the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reports, so far only laundry bills and used parking tickets have been the most valuable finds by the lovers of garbage landscapes. But nevertheless, the agents are not growing despondent but are full of optimism. They are evidently relying on their sense of smell which led them straight to stump dump and considerable experience.

In recent years vague talk of "rights" and "freedoms" has often been encountered in American politicians' speeches and sections of newspapers devoted to the country's foreign policy. The United States has declared itself to be a champion of human rights on a "global" scale. But the goals pursued by the "humanist" campaign mounted by the United States can hardly leave anyone in doubt. As professor Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard University acknowledged in an article published by the New York TIMES, "the knights of cold war have adopted the campaign in defense of human rights with the aim of opposing the detente process in relations with the socialist countries."

The shameful provocation at New York airport which has just ended ignominiously also took place to the accompaniment of talk of human rights and... was accompanied by a "gentleman's kit" [dzhentlmenskiy nabor] of class methods of the U.S. secret police: the organization of anti-Soviet gatherings, crude pressure, deception and threats. Actions which not only have nothing in common with concern for human rights but also contradict the most elementary norms of relations between states.

The failure of the anti-Soviet spectacle in New York has clearly caught U.S. propaganda unawares. Some newspapers, seemingly forgetting that throughout the previous days they expatiated at length on the "humanity" of the staged show, dismiss the aircraft's departure for Moscow with a brief report. Others make the forced admission that from the very beginning it has been a question of a clumsy provocation.

Attempts to justify the gangster incident by citing certain legitimate grounds for the forcible detention of the Soviet aircraft look ridiculous against this background. According to the logic of international piracy's advocates, "champions of freedom" in the United States can subject the citizens of other countries to interrogation and humiliation in checking the "authenticity" of their desire to live in their native country. Putting it mildly, a somewhat false interpretation of rights and freedoms exists in the "citadel" of human rights.

To all appearances, the "garbologists" who are still in demand in the United States think highly of more than just stump dump in Virginia, for they are ferreting out malicious anti-Sovietists and opponents of peace and detente of various kinds and unearthing the recipes to the cold war times. In an attempt to litter the world with refuse which should have been on the garbage heap long ago.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA ON GODUNOV, VLASOVA 'PROVOCATION'

LD060937 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 6 LD

[Al Avdeyenko article: "Lyudmila Vlasova: 'It Was a Nightmare!'"]

[Text] She is sitting on a divan, hands cradling her knees, and finds it agonizingly difficult to answer questions--in this instance from not only a correspondent but a person who has known her and her family for many years. She finds it difficult because for 3 days on an aircraft held up at New York's Kennedy Airport she has already replied innumerable times to questions from Americans containing a mixture of everything--Cajolery, blackmail, threats, deception--and especially difficult because there are also other questions to which she is as yet unable herself to find an answer.

Readers will be aware of the complexity with which events suddenly developed around Lyudmila Vlasova, an artist with the Bolshoi Theater Ballet on tour in the United States. Her husband had suddenly disappeared. L. Vlasova considered that the only correct thing for her to do was to return home. However, this decision did not suit certain of the powers that be in the United States. For 3 days and nights an aircraft and its passengers and crew became the object of an unparalleled provocation. For 73 hours police and other American officials tried to lure L. Vlasova away from the defense of Soviet law and into the care of American "patrons" who had set themselves the objective--and they made no secret of it--of making this Soviet citizen abandon her motherland. This is what Lyudmila Vlasova herself has to say about this: "If I hadn't experienced it I simply couldn't have imagined it. It was a nightmare."

Lyudmila Vlasova describes the courage of the aircraft passengers who had suddenly found themselves in the position of hostages. There were American passengers on the aircraft for several hours, and they only left after receiving insistent instruction to do so. After realizing, within 24 hours, the moral support that the Soviet passengers were giving their compatriot, the U.S. authorities recommended that they use another aircraft or at least transfer to the departure lounge. Not one of the passengers accepted this recommendation.

And then the aircraft airconditioning unit operated by American technicians began to go wrong--and at the hottest time of the day, when the scorching heat of the sun is mixed with aviation fuel fumes. Service was laid on, but the representatives of the airport team who brought food on board contrived to confuse none other than the Soviet aircraft with some other (as it was explained to the passengers). Well I suppose they know how they contrived to fail to notice an aircraft cordoned off by police and a crowd of "demonstrators" waving fists and banners!

Fresh editions of American newspapers were brought to the aircraft and you could see with amazement how foot-high letters right across the front page had transformed the ballerina into a "secret police agent" (admittedly this report was denied by "competent" people somewhere in the middle of the paper). Another newspaper dreamed up a detective story telling how L. Vlasov had been forced aboard the aircraft by a Soviet "secret serviceman." Incidentally, the man identified as such was the Bolshoi's chief ballet master Yuriy Grigorovich, who indeed accompanied the ballerina to the airport and invariably went to see her on the days that followed. In the absence of Yuriy Grigorovich the performances which the troupe was giving were delayed for 20-30 minutes. An announcement was made in the theater to the effect that the performance would not begin since the chief ballet master was on board the aircraft where the American authorities were detaining the Soviet ballerina, asking the audience to be understanding about the delay. The audience responded to these announcements with prolonged applause, and after the performances were over gave a standing ovation. Of course there was no applause and no ovation for the instigators of the provocation.

"This was probably my fifth U.S. tour," Lyudmila Vlasova said, "but I had perhaps never felt such thunderous success for Bolshoi Theater performances. It was a real triumph with which I have nothing to compare because I have simply never seen such an audience reception for our performances. We began our performances in the small township of Hamilton in Canada. Of course we felt nervous, as always, in front of a new audience, but the raptuous reception calmed all nerves. The first two performances of Swan Lake were danced by Aleksandr Godunov--the first with Natalya Bessmertnova and the second with Lyudmila Semenyaka. The reception for them was magnificent. But despite this, when we moved to New York the anxiety had still not vanished. I could see my husband agonizing before the new premiere of Swan Lake, although he attempted to hide his anxiety from me. Later he said: 'I danced the first act not knowing where I was. It was only by the third act that I realized I was on stage. This is what he said, but these artistic feelings were not perceptible in the audience, of course--the performance was cheered! Then there were more performances, new expectations.

"Then suddenly, terrible news: My husband had disappeared. I went to the tour leaders and asked to be helped to return immediately to Moscow. I did this myself; nobody made me. I realized that something terrible was happening, that some kind of blackmail involving the American side was beginning."

Lyudmila finds it difficult to speak, difficult to accept that everything that has happened is not a bad dream. On board the aircraft she was shown a newspaper which asserted, citing her husband, that he had taken the decision not to return to the motherland with his wife while they were still in Canada.

Lyudmila Vlasova says she did not and could not have had such a conversation with her husband. It was a very full tour, with rehearsals following performances following rehearsals. There were nerves and a sense of responsibility for the tour and for every performance. All their conversations concentrated on creative plans relating to new productions planned for Moscow--Macbeth, the Seagull, Don Giovanni. Godunov was preparing for the new roles with interest.

On the morning he disappeared A. Godunov told his wife that he was going to a training class, and soon after her own rehearsals started. Returning to her hotel room, L. Vlasova could see he had been there in her absence: baggage trunks were half-packed--the troupe was soon to transfer to Chicago. She stayed home all day, expecting him to return or call. The call never came....

Instead there was the statement mentioned at the beginning.

This item was already going to press when a report came in from New York on a press conference at which A. Godunov described in his own voice--but obviously in somebody else's words--how he found himself in circumstances in which he was unable to inform his wife of his decision. He explained his actions in terms of "purely artistic considerations" and his desire and hope to work with "Western choreographers"--for which he would be paid....

We can only guess at what "circumstances" developed around A. Godunov. It is known from experience that most often such circumstances do not merely arise but are created by specialists in their own field who, of course, having nothing in common with the choreographer's art.

The artist had been silent for a week. What had happened to him in that time? To what "circumstances" had he been subjected to make him say what he said?

Instead of him, "lawyers" did most of the talking, even at the news conference. We could remove the quotemarks but in that case it should definitely be said that these people are not lawyers but specialists in fueling enmity among peoples--people terrified by the prospects of peaceful cooperation and displeased by the response aroused among the U.S. people by Soviet art, and particularly the art of the Bolshoi Ballet.

Vlasova's Patriotism

LD101603 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 September 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,600-word interview by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer M. Ozerov with "Soviet writer and public figure" A. Vergelis, under the rubric "Interview at Your Request": "Without a Motherland." Vergelis, described as a "Jewish writer," comments on the Vlasova affair, and goes on to discuss the role of the "motherland" and Soviet patriotism. He contrasts Western society, where "everything is based on the desire to have more and more money," with Soviet concern for "the development of man" and particularly for children. Ozerov asks a question on the Zionist assertion that "every person of Jewish nationality is a citizen not only of the country where he lives but also of Israel," to which Vergelis replies that the Israeli law on "dual citizenship" in effect "calls on a person to be disloyal to his country of birth" and notes that the ancestors of Jews living in the USSR came to the country "nearly 2,000 years ago," so that the "patriotic feelings of Soviet Jews are quite natural."

SOVIET GENERAL REVIEWS BOOKS ON PRC'S MILITARISM

ID101443 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Lt Gen A. Shevchenko book review: "Despite the Times: The Dangerous Schemes of the Beijing Hegemonists"]

[Text] "The sky blazes with gunfire, the whole earth is pock-marked with craters... The whole world is turned upside down," proclaimed Mao Zedong in his last piece of doggerel in which he bequeathed to the Chinese people, as supreme philosophical wisdom, his thesis of the inevitability of world war. "Set your ire aflame, take a firmer grip on your weapons and attack the enemy with all your might to sweep him from the face of the earth!"--that was the order which the Chinese leaders gave to their soldiers almost 3 years later when sending them off on their aggression against Vietnam.

The incursion by Maoist forces onto the territory of Socialist Vietnam, Beijing's armed provocations against Laos and the attempts to revive the bloody regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea have demonstrated with the utmost clarity to peace-loving mankind the true intentions of the Beijing leadership which has embarked, like militant imperialist circles, upon the path of aggression and brigandage.

Two books published in 1978 by the Military Publishing House entitled "Maoism: Military Theory and Practice" [Maoizm: Voyennaya Teoriya i Praktika] and "The Militarist Nature of the Maoists' Ideology and Policy" [Militaristskiy Kharakter Ideologii I Politiki Maoistov] (footnote) ("Maoism: Military Theory and Practice," by A. V. Antosyak, D. A. Volkogonov, V. G. Safozhnikov and others; Moscow, Voyenizdat, 1978. "The Militarist Nature of the Maoists' Ideology and Policy" by D. A. Volkgonov; Moscow, Voyenizdat, 1978) are devoted to exposing the militarist nature of the ideology and policy of Maoism and revealing the historical roots of Chinese militarism and the anti-Soviet activity of the present Beijing leaders.

At the sources of the Beijing rulers' ideology and policy, as the authors of the books note, stands the traditional Chinese militarism rooted deep in China's past. The army and the military have always played the role of the leading social and political force in the country's history. For thousands of years the Chinese feudal state was ruled through armed coercion and a military administration. China was constantly shaken by internal wars which, apart from their socioeconomic influence upon the country's life of the country, formed in the public consciousness notions about the natural inevitability of wars and military conflicts.

It is known that of all the aspects of the activities of the Chinese emperors, Mao Zedong valued above all else their military services and the methods of coercion which they used. In this respect he called for people to take as their example the militarist despots of ancient China such as emperors Qin Shihuang and Kangxi, and the rulers and military ideologists of the past Sun Wu and Sun Bin. Mao himself repeatedly compared himself with the bloody despot Qin Shihuang who gave the order for 460 followers of Confucius to be buried alive. "We are reviled and are called followers of Qin Shihuang and usurpers," said Mao. "We admit this and we consider that we have done little in this respect as yet and that it is possible to do even more." Mao also called for Chiang Kai-shek to be taken as an example since he had "firmly mastered" the basic theses: "An army is power. War decides everything."

Mao Zedong in many respects surpassed his own mentors not only in repressions and violence against his own people but also in his cynical misanthropic reasoning about war, his militarist threats against other peoples of the world and his expansionist plans and aggressive actions against neighboring countries.

Mao's remarks such as the following are well known: "Our big number is war and dictatorship." "War, well, that's all right.... There is no need to be afraid of war. If there is to be a war, that means that people will get killed.... If half mankind dies during a war, that is of no importance. It would be nothing terrible if only one-third of the population was left." Mao declared China's strategic role to be this: "We must subjugate the world. The entire world is our target."

The militarist thrust of Mao's pronouncements, the books' authors state, has been completely adopted by his successors who are seeking not only to develop these ideas but also to put them into practice.

In the directive materials of the 11th CCP Congress and the National People's Congress the militarist concept of Maoism is developed further. The sections devoted to the question of war contain monstrous assertions such as "Until such time as social imperialism (that, as is known, is the name given by the Chinese leaders to the first socialist country--the USSR--A. Sh.) changes its essence, war is inevitable." The present Beijing rulers unanimously declare that "war is a continuation of peace." "The factors for war are increasing," and "a new world war is inevitable." In essence, the Chinese leaders' "new" ideological aims go even further than Mao Zedong's postulates in terms of their antihumanism and reactionary nature.

An important place in the books under review is devoted to exposing the Chinese leadership's predatory policy. Its territorial claims against neighboring countries have, as it were, two programs: the maximum program which means swallowing up virtually all the states neighboring China and the minimum program which means an attempt to secure right now at least the so-called "disputed regions" as a means of "rectifying" the borders--even with the aid of weapons.

On so-called "historical" maps published in China it is possible to see that the sphere of their encroachments includes the Soviet Amur River region and Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalin, part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic, Korea, part of Afghanistan's territory, part of India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam and almost all the island territories in the East China Sea and South China Sea; a dispute is going on with Japan over the ownership of the Ryukyu and Senkaku islands.

All Beijing's official documents, the books' authors stress, all speeches by China's representatives at the United Nations and all the mass media repeat in various forms one and the same fabrication: China's military preparations are dictated by the "growing threat from the north" and by the USSR's intentions to attack China and even "enslave" the Chinese people. Beijing seeks to use these fabrications as camouflage for the real reasons behind its denunciation of the friendship, alliance and mutual aid treaty concluded between the PRC and the USSR in 1950.

Moreover, the Chinese leaders, having preserved the Maoist thesis of the inevitability of war, have used as their argument for this the "rivalry between the superpowers," of which the Soviet Union is allegedly "the chief source of the danger of war." This monstrous thesis is designed to elicit a benevolent response from the camp of imperialist reaction on the one hand, and to rehabilitate their own militarist policy, their overt preparations for war and acts of armed brigandage on the other.

This has shown particularly in the Beijing leadership's attacks on the SALT II treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States. At a time when all progressive and sober-minded people are welcoming this step aimed at strengthening peace, the voice of the Beijing leaders has mingled with the voices of the most incorrigible "hawks" who are attempting at all costs to retard detente. A further rapprochement between China and the imperialist countries is now taking place and increasingly close collaboration can be observed. In accordance with the new interpretation of "self-reliance" Beijing intends to bring about the country's "modernization" which implies first and foremost the modernization of the armed forces which it is intended to complete by the year 2000 largely by relying on the West. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States and China's conclusion of a treaty with Japan usher in a new stage in Beijing's rapprochement with imperialism effected under the watchword of the common struggle against the "Soviet military threat."

A vital element in China's relations with the capitalist countries is the active expansion of contacts at the military level. Beijing's rulers are displaying keen interest in means of mass destruction such as neutron weapons. At a time when the world public is pooling its efforts to seek the prohibition of the development of barbaric weapons, China is actively gathering material concerning the neutron weapon and has expressed the intention to create a special research organization for further work in this field.

In addition to military technical cooperation, Beijing's military-political links with the leading capitalist countries are also expanding. This is evidenced by the expansion of the exchange of military delegations with the FRG, France, Great Britain, Japan and other countries: It is also evidenced by China's deepening contacts with the aggressive NATO military bloc whose leading figures call China an "unofficial" member.

When initiating the military adventure against Vietnam, Beijing expected to get off scot-free since it felt that its aggressive course was supported by imperialist forces and the most militant western circles. However, Beijing and its patrons miscalculated. Having received sobering blows from the heroic Vietnamese patriots and come up against the adamant will of the peoples who condemned the aggression and a resolute warning from the Soviet Union, the Chinese aggressors were forced to retreat to where they came from.

However, even now Beijing is not abandoning the stocking of tension or armed provocations. This is indicated by China's incessant provocations against Laos and Kampuchea.

What price the campaign of clamorous eulogization of the "heroes" of the piratical aggression against socialist Vietnam--a campaign organized by China's ruling clique after the ignominious end of the military adventure? Those who sowed death and destruction in peaceful cities and villages and who have the death of Vietnamese women, children and old people upon their consciences, have been enveloped in an aura of glory.

In the face of Beijing's vain militarist writhings the Soviet Union, displaying firm adherence to its peace-loving policy, is resolutely rebuffing the Chinese leaders' inflammatory course and is displaying tireless concern for the protection of the socialist motherland's interests.

Speaking on Hungarian television in Budapest, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The Chinese demands to the West for the most up-to-date weapons are increasing day by day. Beijing turns its back on any proposals aimed at limiting the arms race. Moreover, Beijing is constantly addressing appeals to the NATO countries and Japan that they should go on arming themselves. China which is in such dire need of peace to resolve its domestic tasks has become a serious source of the danger of war."

"Nevertheless," Comrade Brezhnev stressed, "we are prepared to take an earnest and positive approach to the organization of Soviet-Chinese talks. We have repeatedly proposed to the Chinese side that agreement be reached on normalizing our relations and channeling them in the direction of good-neighborliness. We are prepared to do so even now--but not, of course, at the expense of the interest of their countries. In short, if really good will is displayed by the Chinese side matters will not be held up because of us."

PRC BURMA POLICY COMBINES DIPLOMATIC SMILES, STABS IN BACK

LD121457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Artamonov report under the rubic "Letter from Burma": "Stab in the Back"]

[Text] Rangoon--"Black, "Brown," and "White" zones--these are the conventional names on Burma's political map for regions occupied by the rebels, regions where fighting is underway and territories already liberated by the government troops.

For over 30 years now Burma has known no peace. It is being tormented by insurgent formations, nationalist gangs and smugglers. They have settled mainly on the eastern bank of Burma's second longest river, the Salween, whose 1,000 km length intersects the country's northeastern region, the Shan Plateau, Karen State and Tenasserim.

The war front is in fact longer and more tortuous than the course of the Salween. Sometimes the war intrudes deep into the quiet peasant lands or dies down in one region only to blaze up in another.

The peaceful population of the extensive frontline zone which extends right along the country's 2,000 km border with China and Thailand and continues down to Burma's southernmost extremity--Tenasserim State--is being caught up in the millstones of war. The population of Kachin, Shan, Mon, and Karan states is in constant tension.

Many thousands of protest meetings are being held in the villages which have fallen victim to the rebels' attacks. They are a new form of bringing the army and people together to oppose their common enemy. In the danger zones barricade lines of people's militia and militia detachments are being created. It is hard to close with courage and valor alone the breaches opened by the Maoists in multinational Burma which China has added, among many other Asian countries, to the "Great Chinese empire" on its geographical maps.

Burma has long been used by Beijing as a firing range for testing a two-faced foreign policy. In its 17 years of existence the ruling Burmese Socialist Program Party (BSPP) has still not been recognized officially by the CCP and the Chinese leadership. Under the cover of slogans about "international duty", the CCP ruling clique recognizes and supports the "truly revolutionary" forces which are hiding in the Burmese jungle and waging a fierce, exhausting war against the government and regime existing in Burma. The rebel groupings nurtured on books of Chinese political quotations are linked with Beijing by military-political ties. Their leaders have undergone and are continuing to undergo training in PRC field schools in Hunan Province. Chinese training, Chinese weapons, Chinese military mentors, acts of sabotage aimed at destabilizing a neighboring country--these are components of the CCP's "international commitments" as applied to Burma.

At the same time Beijing's official diplomacy is dressed in the garb of good will and love of peace with regard to Burma. In the Chinese-Burmese joint communique signed in November 1975 official Beijing confirmed its adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the guiding element in mutual relations with Burma. China also pledged to refrain from any acts of aggression against Burma and to strengthen friendly ties and cooperation through all channels on an all-round basis. During all representative state visits to Beijing and return visits to Rangoon the Chinese side has never been lacking in assurances of the sincerity of its good-neighborly feelings. But not a single visit by Chinese officials to Rangoon has lacked a strenuous accompaniment in the shape of onslaughts by the rebels.

Along the channels of interstate contacts some economic or other aid sometimes reaches Burma from the PRC and various delegations are sent. But, along the channel of "contacts" with antigovernment groupings, the Chinese model of "revolution" is exported to the country and attempts are made to violate the country's territorial integrity and split it into fragmented vassal adjuncts.

Rangoon is far from idealizing the prevailing relations with Beijing. The oppressive shadow of its eastern neighbor is also to some degree exerting an inhibiting influence on Burma's activity in the international arena.

From time to time Beijing somewhat slackens the bow-strong of tension, mainly to mitigate the growth of anti-Chinese feelings in the country. In the periods when such operations are being conducted streams of misinformation flow from the channels of the Chinese embassy in Rangoon and rumors are disseminated suggesting if not that the Chinese have broken completely with the rebels then at least that they have partially stopped their aid to them. The Chinese misinformation machine churns out these concerning a political split in the pro-maoist formations and the splittists' merger with other allegedly "interested powers."

In actual fact Beijing is not slackening for one minute the aid it gives the rebels in the form of deliveries of armaments, medical supplies and food. The Chinese are watching carefully to insure that the Chinese model with the relevant political and military structure is introduced on the other side of the Salween, in Burma's so-called "liberated regions". They are also clearing themselves a path for further expansion to the country's north, west and south.

On instructions from Beijing the rebel groups it controls have begun to make a more active search for approaches to a motley crowd ranging from smugglers and drug peddlers to violent nationalists with a view to knocking together an alliance.

It should be noted that there has never been mutual understanding in the entire motley, polyglot rebel camp. The interests of the gangs which claim supremacy in their "protected" regions have frequently been at cross purposes and disputes have been resolved with bullets. The pro-Maoist groupings have strengthened their positions by various means. In the mid-sixties the Maoists called the "Kachin Independence Army", which advocates wresting Kachin State from Burma, a "racist" and "rightist" army. At the same time the Karen National Union called the pro-Maoist rebels "social-imperialists." As a result of territorial disputes between pro-Maoist rebels and detachments of the Kachin Independence Army (Zau Dan), commander of the Kachin Independence Army's 4th brigade, was killed in crossfire in 1975. Some 6 months later, in the same year (Zau Dan's) two brothers (Zau Seng) and (Zau Tu)--the leaders of this insurgent organization--were shot at Kachin Independence Army headquarters, allegedly by their own men. With the accession to power of a new commander, (Bran Seng), the pro-Maoists succeeded in signing a treaty of alliance with the Kachin Independence Army on possible coordinated military operations and in obtaining the right of access to the territory controlled by the Kachin Independence Army.

In 1974 pro-Maoist groupings almost succeeded in establishing relations with their political opposite--the Shan State Army. In early 1978 this alliance collapsed when the Shan State Army ruling clique was expelled from the administrative apparatus in the "liberated" regions of northeast Burma. According to a report in the Far Eastern Economic Review, a new compromise rapprochement was planned between pro-Maoist gangs and one of the largest insurgent formations. In exchange for Chinese arms deliveries, the journal reported, the Shan State Army leaders made it clear that they might fight with the Maoists on the east bank of the Salween but would operate independently on the west bank.

The complexion of the rebel hordes ceased to interest Beijing. From the pro-Maoist headquarters in (Pansan) threads of contacts extended to the Arakan, Kachin, Shan, and Karen separatists, to the gangs of supporters of U Nu's old regime operating on the border with Thailand, to opium dealers from the United Shan Army. The pro-Maoists have trampled on the Wa, (Lahu) and (Polaun) tribes. Burmese journalist circles sometimes say that in (Pansan) you can meet Pol Pot supporters and other unvanquished visitors from the jungles of neighboring countries. The press has reported that joint conferences of rebel leaders have already been held to discuss pooling efforts.

Tension persists in Burma. Threats and appeals for new military campaigns continue to be heard from the east bank of the Salween. Behind all these intrigues lie above all the expansionism and hegemonism of Beijing, which on peaceful, exhausted Burmese soil, is elaborating its two-faced strategy of friendly diplomatic smiles and treacherous stabs in the back for neighboring peoples.

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC-JAPANESE DISPUTE OVER SENKAKU ISLANDS FLARES AGAIN

LD111447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 7 September, TASS--The dispute between Japan and China over the question of ownership of the Senkaku Islands has been aggravated again. The Japan Foreign Ministry leadership has expressed keen displeasure at a statement by PRC State Council Vice Premier Gu Mu, who is in Japan at present, to the effect that "the Senkaku Islands undoubtedly belong to China." The Chinese figure made this statement yesterday at the Japanese Journalists' Club in Tokyo.

The KYODO agency reports that in response to this Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, speaking at a cabinet session, stressed that the Senkaku Islands are Japanese territory and their ownership "is undoubted."

Political circles here believe that the frequent appearance of armed Chinese ships in the Senkaku Islands region is no accident. All this attests that Beijing is persistently laying claim to these islands.

Further Report

LD122120 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 12, TASS--The dispute between Japan and China over the territorial belonging of Senkaku Islands is flaring up with new force. The head of the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency K. Majima stated in Okinawa today that Japanese naval ships will continue their "intensive patroling" of the Senkaku area. The Senkaku Islands are an inalienable part of Japanese territory and the agency is fully resolved to protect them, K. Majima stressed. He expressed "perplexion" at the recent statement by Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Gu Mu that these islands belong to China.

Gu Mu made this statement recently when addressing Japanese newsmen during his visit to Japan that ended today. This prompted Foreign Minister Sonoda, in his turn, to state that the Senkaku are Japanese territory.

In the spring of 1978 China sent a flotilla of its fishing boats armed with machine guns into the Senkaku area, thereby demonstrating its claims to these islands. But during the period of the signing of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" in the summer of last year the sides agreed to "leave aside" the Senkaku problem.

Now Beijing has demonstrated once again that it has no intention of giving up its territorial claims to the Senkaku Islands.

SONODA INSPECTION OF SOVIET-HELD NORTHERN ISLANDS CRITICIZED

OW120405 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Anatolyev commentary: Foreign Minister Sonoda's Unfriendly Inspection Tour]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda recently inspected the northern sea area adjacent to the Soviet border. According to Japanese newspaper, radio and television reports, Sonoda inspected Soviet-held islands from a patrol ship.

On return from the tour, he held a press conference at Nemuro, again repeating Japan's demand for the northern territories. Observers in Tokyo view the foreign minister's inspection tour as part of the selling tactics of the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] related to the forthcoming general election. The LDP is apparently attempting to deceive voters and make them believe that it is working for the interests of the people. However, can the policy of aggravating Japan-Soviet relations indeed be in the interests of the Japanese people?

The ugly purpose of the foreign minister's trip was clear from the beginning. It was also demonstrated by his contradictory remarks at Nemuro. He said at the press conference there that it would be unwise of Japan to fan anti-Soviet feelings and that developing friendship with the USSR is, first of all, in the interests of Japan itself. Furthermore, Foreign Minister Sonoda, following in the footsteps of Prime Minister Ohira, added that allegations of the USSR threatening Japan with its military power are unjustifiable.

Then, what purpose did the trip of Foreign Minister Sonoda serve except that of fanning anti-Soviet feelings? If he had said under different circumstances that it is necessary for Japan to deepen friendship and mutual understanding with the USSR, the Soviet people would have welcomed it with a cheer.

It is difficult to understand how the Japanese authorities are going to make their baseless territorial demand on one hand while promoting mutual understanding on the other. On many occasions the USSR clarified its position on the so-called northern territories. The Soviet view is that the question of the Kuriles being Soviet territory is already resolved by an international treaty and settled once and for all. All attempts at a review of this question will only aggravate relations between the two neighbors--Japan and the USSR--for nothing.

The Japanese foreign minister's trip to the border area can only be viewed as an act to curry favor with forces in Japan which dislike development of good neighborliness with the USSR. These forces are not concerned over the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Japanese people desire to develop friendship with the USSR, their closest neighbor.

Further development of friendship and Japan-Soviet ties in the political, economic, cultural, fisheries and all other areas will be in the essential interests of the two nations.

It is unfortunate that due to Foreign Minister Sonoda's recent trip and similar trips frequently made these days by Japanese state activists to areas near the Soviet border, we cannot but strongly feel that in Japan a wise decision based on national perspective and consideration of the nation's most important interests are often sacrificed to a temporary, short-sighted idea.

SOUTH KOREAN DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST PAK CHONG-HUI REPORTED

LD121758 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports:

A political crisis is gathering head in the south of the Korean Peninsula. Dissatisfaction of the broad popular masses with the policy of suppressing human rights, with the deteriorating economic situation, growing militarisation of the country, danger of South Korea being drawn into the implementation of U.S. imperialist plans in the Far East under the pretext of a "growing northern menace" is mounting in the country.

According to reports from Seoul, the newspaper AKAHATA says today, about two thousand students of Seoul University held a protest meeting yesterday evening against the anti-popular Pak Chong-hui dictatorship. They demanded an end to the draconic legislation enacted by the dictator to suppress dissidents, the restoration of democratic liberties in the country.

The meeting participants also demanded the resignation of the puppet rulers. The police, which broke into the territory of the university during the meeting, manhandled the students brutally. About 300 of them were arrested.

Several days ago large student disturbances broke out in the South Korean town of Tegu. The students thronged into the streets demanding the dictator's resignation. More than one hundred students were mercilessly beaten up, about 40 participants of the demonstration were arrested.

The situation in South Korea grew particularly acute after the South Korean security service did short work with a demonstration of protest staged by women textile workers against unlawful lay-offs. One woman textile worker was killed and several trade union activists arrested and prosecuted.

The domestic policy of Pak Chong-hui has already placed the country on the verge of economic collapse. The number of unemployed now reaches half a million. Small and medium-size enterprises are going bankrupt one after another, unable to withstand the competition of major Japanese and U.S. monopolies. Prices of foodstuffs and consumer goods are climbing steadily. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the puppet regime, following in the wake of the Pentagon's Asian policy, is continuing to build up its military potential rapidly. As reported by the KYODO News Service, the Seoul authorities have decided to increase the spendings on military purposes next fiscal year by 500,000 million won, thus raising them to 2,010,000 million won.

USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC TIES EXAMINED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD121023 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37 signed to press 3 Sep 79 p 21 LD

[Article by I. Vdovin, chief specialist of a USSR state committee for foreign economic relations section: "Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] On 9 September Korea's working people celebrate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In August 1945 the Soviet army defeated militarist Japan and completed its liberating mission in Korea. This gave a powerful impetus to the broad development of the Korean people's national liberation struggle, which culminated with the founding of Korea's first worker-peasant state on 9 September 1948.

The birth of the DPRK was an important historical event in the Korean people's revolutionary struggle for national and social liberation and for the building of a socialist society. Under the leadership of the workers' party the Korean people implemented radical revolutionary transformations as a result of which the country embarked confidently on a course of socialist development. Today it is realizing the targets of the Second 7-Year National Economic Plan for 1978-1984 which was confirmed by a session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in December 1977.

The Second 7-Year Plan envisions a 120 percent increase in the volume of DPRK industrial output, with increasing preferential rates being insured for the development of the main sectors of industry: power, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, machine building and the mining industry. In particular, by the end of the Second 7-Year Plan it is planned to increase power production to 56-60 billion kilowatt-hours, steel smelting to 7.4-8 million tons, nonferrous metal production to 1 million tons, cement production to 12-13 million tons, mineral fertilizer production to 5 million tons and coal extraction to 70-80 million tons.

Socialist Korea is today one of Asia's most developed countries, with modern industry and agriculture. Great successes have been achieved in the development of science, education and national culture.

The DPRK's achievements are the result of the selfless labor of the working class, the cooperativized peasantry and the people's intelligentsia.

Cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union is diverse and fruitful. Soviet economic and technical assistance in developing the DPRK's socialist industry represents a considerable proportion of that cooperation. In the 1970's alone the following have been built and commissioned in the DPRK with economic and technical assistance from the Soviet Union: major industrial enterprises like an oxygen conversion unit with a capacity of 1 million tons of steel a year and a sheet steel hot rolling unit with a capacity of 850,000 tons of sheets a year at the Kim Chaek metallurgical plant; a 1.2 million-kilowatt thermal electric power plant in Pukhan; a 100,000-kilowatt heat and electric power plant in the city of Unggi; an oil refinery in Unggi with an output of 2 million tons of oil; the Yonghung opencut coalmine which has an extraction capacity of 1.5 million tons of coal a year; a 1,000-kilowatt medium-wave radio station; a large diesel locomotive repair plant; an enameled pipe plant; a radio-relay link extending from Pyongyang to the Soviet border; an automated railroad station in Pyongyang capable of switching 3,500 cars a day; and other installations too.

Since 1953 a total of around 60 industrial enterprises and other projects have been built and fully commissioned in the DPRK with economic and technical assistance from the Soviet Union. At an earlier stage in cooperation the Chongjin and Songjin metallurgical plants, the Musan iron mine, a nonferrous metallurgical plant in Nampo and the 700,000-kilowatt Supung hydroelectric power station were renovated and modernized with direct USSR assistance. A cement plant in Madong, a ferrconcrete products plant in Pyongyang, a synthetic ammonia plant in Hyonam, six textile industry enterprises with a total productivity in excess of 100 million meters of finished cotton, silk, linen and woolen fabrics a year, the 400,000-kilowatt Pyongyang heat and electric power plant and a number of other installations were built.

The construction of a plant designed to produce more than 1 million automobile batteries a year is being completed with Soviet assistance. Also in the process of construction are an aluminum plant in Pukchang, an ammonia-producing plant in Aoji, a sheet steel cold rolling shop with a capacity of 400,000 tons of sheet steel a year at the Kim Chaek metallurgical plant and other projects. Projects in the pipeline include building a new 150,000-kilowatt thermal electric power plant in Chongjin, a bearing plant in Pyongyang capable of producing 10 million bearings a year and a microelectric engine plant in Pyongyang capable of producing 1 million electric engines a year; expanding the Pukchang thermal electric power plant from 1.2 million to 1.6 million kilowatts and the oxygen convertor unit and the hot rolling unit of the Kim Chaek metallurgical plant from 1 million to 2.4 million tons of steel a year and converting the steel into hot-rolled sheets.

All the enterprises which have been or are being built in the DPRK with Soviet assistance were planned at the level of the latest achievements of science and technology and are fitted with modern highly productive equipment.

Foreign trade, the volume of which between the USSR and the DPRK increased from R48 million in 1948 to R378 million in 1978, is of great positive significance for Soviet-Korean economic relations.

The Soviet Union receives from socialist Korea nonferrous metals, rolled ferrous metals, calcium carbide, magnesite clinker, universal metal-cutting machines, various electrotechnical products, fruit and vegetables and other industrial and consumer goods. In turn, the DPRK imports many Soviet goods important to the country's national economy, including oil and petroleum products, coke and coking coal, chrome and manganese ore, many different types of machinery, equipment, transport and communication facilities and ball bearings. The trade structure is being constantly improve in the interests of the needs of both countries' national economies.

Other forms of cooperation--such as scientific and technical cooperation in the fishing and railroad and sea freighting spheres--also further the general aims of developing our countries' economies.

The rapid development of the economies of the Soviet Union and the DPRK creates favorable conditions for constantly expanding and deepening all forms of economic relations between our countries.

Sincerely gratified by the fraternal Korean people's successes, the Soviet people wish them success in scaling new heights in building a new life. "Soviet people," the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin to Comrade Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea on 15 August states, "sincerely salute the fraternal Korean people's achievements in creative labor and wish them new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the country's peaceful and democratic unification."

Razuvayev Article

LD110821 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 September 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,600-word Pyongyang dispatch from our correspondent V. Razuvayev, under the rubric "From the Countries of Socialism," headed "'Made in Wonsan.'" The report begins with the following introductory passage:

"The date 9 September will be the 31st anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

"The liberating mission of the Soviet Army, which put an end to Japanese colonial domination, created the preconditions for building an independent democratic state in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula. In the years which have elapsed, the DPRK working people have achieved significant successes in all spheres of life under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party. These achievements are the result of the Korean people's staunch labor and the fruit of DPRK's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Today we describe the deeds and creative quest of the collective of one of the republic's biggest enterprises--the Wonsan railcar plant."

The report goes on to describe the work of the Wonsan plant and cite remarks made by employees of the plant on work methods and the plant's role in the country's economy.

IZVESTIYA Reportage

LD120953 [Editorial report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 September 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word Pyongyang dispatch by its own correspondent L. Shinkarev pegged to the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK and entitled "The Glorious Traditions of Nam-Gang Village." The editorial introduction to the article states:

"The DPRK was proclaimed 31 years ago and since then it has traversed a glorious path in building a new life. Relying on the labor enthusiasm of the masses which are rallied around the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, and upon cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the Korean people are securing major successes in all spheres of the economy, science and culture. Soviet people value the traditional bonds of friendship with the Korean people and invariably support their just struggle for the peaceful independent unification of the motherland. Today we give an account of one of Korea's villages which has achieved renown in battle and in labor."

The majority of the reportage concentrates on the contribution to the Korean War effort made by the women of the village of Nam-Gang when most of the menfolk were fighting at the front. Particular attention is focused on (Li Ok) who at the time was chairman of the village Women's Union. The final section of Shinkarev's dispatch is devoted to recounting how the new generation of women in Nam-Gang are carrying on the traditions of their mothers, this time under peaceful conditions.

Toward the end of the item (Li Ok) reportedly pays a tribute to the USSR:
"Two km from the village runs the demarcation line. Through binoculars it is possible to see from the schoolhouse roof the barbed wire, hidden among bushes, which divides the peninsula. 'We know that the Soviet Union supports our struggle for the unification of the homeland and we are grateful for this,' says (Li Ok), looking at me with dry [sukhiye] eyes."

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 September 1979 publishes on page 7 a 1,400-word report by TASS correspondent A. Zhebin datelined Pyongyang, under the rubric "9 September is the Day of the Proclamation of the DPRK," and headed "Following a Course of Rebirth." Zhebin describes the development of education and the struggle against illiteracy in the DPRK, and states:

"Great assistance was given to the DPRK in this respect by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The training of scientists and specialists in agriculture and practical aid in creating a system of education and science helped the Korean people eliminate the terrible legacy of the colonial past in a historically short space of time."

Zhebin goes on to describe the present education system in the DPRK and the standard of cultural activities, noting visits in the past year by a Soviet choir and singers and the showing of Soviet movies.

COMMENTORS ON TARAKI'S MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

TA122044 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 12 Sep 79 TA

[Igor Savhcenko commentary on Brezhnev-Taraki meeting]

[Text] This meeting has received the wide attention of the news media of most countries. Observers have identical views regarding this meeting both in its being an important event in developing relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and in the international sphere.

During this meeting Leonid Brezhnev and Nur Mohammad Taraki regarded highly the ever-strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in the spheres of government and parties. They expressed their determination to further develop friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in all spheres. The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, who have chosen the path of building a new society and who are strongly fighting the schemes of the forces of imperialism and reaction. Leonid Brezhnev assured Nur Mohammad Taraki that in this battle the friendly Afghan people can rely on the all-round and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union. Many of the acute issues of the present era and the results of the sixth summit conference of heads of state and government, in which Nur Mohammad Taraki participated, were discussed. Discussions were held on the identity of views of the two countries concerning the most important international issues. The leaders of both countries expressed satisfaction with the results of the Havana conference and pointed out the significance of the nonalined movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace and detente, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The results of the meeting held in Moscow fully enabled Nur Mohammad Taraki to express confidence that the unshakable friendly relations, brotherhood, neighborliness and all-round fruitful cooperation which has been established between the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will continue to develop unswervingly for the benefit and welfare of both countries and for the peace of the region, Asia and all the world.

I want to point out that peace-lovers all over the world view with satisfaction the results of the friendly meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, since relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan create a favorable atmosphere for strengthening international peace and cooperation. Our peoples welcome friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan for the same reason that it is to the benefit and welfare of the toilers of both countries and regard it highly.

I have in front of me some letters from listeners in Afghanistan. In one of these letters Engineer Mohammad Osman Formooly writes: The Soviet Union proved its friendship for the Afghan people not by words but by actions and this friendship has no precedent in history. As Engineer Formooly said, the Soviet Union has shown that it is not only a good neighbor but a good friend and brother.

Engineer Formooly very much hopes that friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue to progress and develop. Nearly all the letters which arrive here from Afghanistan contain such aspirations. I must say that all the Soviet people also have the same opinion of such aspirations. The bilateral aspiration of our peoples to strengthen friendship, brotherhood and cooperation with each other is the best guarantee that relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will gradually become more solid and all-round.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS USSR

LD121750 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 12, TASS--In an interview given by the Afghan Prime Minister H. Amin and circulated by the BAKHTAR AGENCY, he said that relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are of a friendly and fraternal character. Afghanistan will go on developing equal relations with the Soviet Union, he said. The Soviet Union has invariably shown deep respect for the independence and national sovereignty of the Afghan people, he said. All Afghan patriots come out for strengthening friendship between our two countries.

H. Amin stressed the Afghan people's resolve to rebuff all machinations by imperialist forces and counterrevolutionary quarters, who attempt to interfere into the republic's internal affairs. Touching on the prospects for the country's economic development, the prime minister noted that, while defending the motherland and the revolution against hostile machinations, the Afghans are implementing the assignments of the First Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan, are proceeding along the non-capitalist path of development, along the path of building a society free from the exploitation of man by man.

PRAVDA CITES INDIAN CONCERN AT PRC MOVES AGAINST BHUTAN

LD111451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Pravda Correspondent V. Shupygin report: "Deliberate Provocation"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 September--As Delhi's TIMES Of INDIA newspaper reports today, the Indian Government is seriously concerned at the continuing incursions by subunits of Chinese troops onto the territory of the neighboring Kingdom of Bhutan.

The Kingdom of Bhutan, which has an area of about 50,000 square km and a population of 1.2 million, is located on the southern slopes of the Himalayas in a region of strategic importance for India. In accordance with the Indian-Bhutanese treaty concluded in 1949, Bhutan pledged to consult with India on all foreign policy questions. Close economic ties exist between the two countries.

In recent years the Indian press has more than once written about the stepping up of Chinese and U.S. anti-Indian activity in Bhutan. As with many other neighboring countries, Beijing has never recognized the currently existing Chinese-Bhutanese border. It leaves the question unresolved so as to constantly pressurize India. In the current Chinese provocation on the border with Bhutan, the TIMES OF INDIA writes, is a deliberate act by Beijing to dig up the question of the Bhutanese-Chinese border at the most inconvenient moment for India, when the main attention here is focused on the preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections. India, the article says in conclusion, has made a resolute protest to China against its violation of the Bhutanese border, reasserting its vital interest in territorial integrity and the inviolability of the borders with Bhutan.

PRC STEPS UP PROVOCATIONS ALONG SRV BORDER

LD130254 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 12, TASS--China has stepped up its armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border early this month, creating constant tension in the border areas, the VIETNAMESE NEWS SERVICE reports.

In the period from September 1 to September 7 the Chinese side committed 30 provocations, opening mortar and machinegun fire on Vietnamese territory, raiding frontier posts and populated localities, carried out reconnaissance and sabotage operations.

The report points to the gravest incidents provoked by China. In the first week of September such incidents occurred daily. On September 5, for instance, the Khan Xa commune in Cao Bang province was invaded by several dozen Chinese soldiers. On the same day a company of Chinese servicemen attacked a Vietnamese frontier post in Lang Son Province. In the night of September 6-7 a Chinese company invaded in three groups the commune of Tang Ai, Hoang Lien Son Province, and penetrated more than 1.5 kilometres into Vietnamese territory. The intruders fired haphazardly at populated localities and tried to abduct local citizens to China.

Repulsing the Chinese attacks, the Vietnamese frontier guards and the militiamen administered retaliatory blows at the aggressors and pushed them back across the borderline.

In the same period, the VIETNAMESE NEWS SERVICE continues, several groups of Chinese aircraft intruded into the air space of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, while warships appeared repeatedly near islands in the territorial waters of Vietnam, off the coasts of Kuang Ninh province and near Haiphong.

These military provocations, the report stresses, show that the Chinese authorities intend to keep up tension in the border areas between the two countries, sidestepping at the same time any discussion of the Vietnamese proposals for concrete and urgent measures to relax the situation on the border.

SUSLOV MEETS WITH LE DUC THO IN MOSCOW

LD121908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met Le Duc Tho, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Central Committee. He is in the Soviet Union on a holiday.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov and Le Duc Tho exchanged views on problems representing mutual interests. Particular attention was accorded to urgent questions of internal and foreign policies of the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and future prospects for the development of multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

SRV, KAMPUCHEA OFFICIALS LEAVE MOSCOW FOR ADDIS ABABA

LD111331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 8 September Vietnamese Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat, who was in Moscow on the way back from Havana, left for Addis Ababa.

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who was in Moscow on the way back from Havana, left for Addis Ababa 8 September.

PRC DENOUNCED ON VIETNAMESE ANNIVERSARY

ID111057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Lugovskiy article: "Outpost of Socialism in Asia" under the general heading "September 2 is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's National Holiday"]

[Text] The people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] are celebrating their national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the founding of Southeast Asia's first worker and peasant state. This was the result of the 1945 August revolution accomplished by the heroic and freedom-loving people under their Communist Party's leadership.

The Vietnamese have a legend whose symbolic meaning reflects the excitement of actual events in their heroic history which have tested their courage and love of freedom on numerous occasions. Many centuries ago, when the Chinese emperors' armies invaded from the north, the whole nation rose up against them. The uprising was led by the fisherman (Le Loy) who with his legendary sword vanquished all enemies on the battlefield. Once the invaders had been expelled he returned to peaceful labor.

Surely the reason that this legend has survived so long is that it reflects better than anything else the national character of the Vietnamese people, an industrious people who value their freedom above all else and are able to defend it. At this very moment in Vietnam's border regions militiamen are plowing with their rifle at their shoulder. Immersed as they are in creative labor, the Vietnamese people are also vigilantly guarding their motherland's borders.

The August revolution opened the way for building socialism on Vietnamese soil. And after July 1976 when the country was reunified that way also opened up before the inhabitants of the south of the country. "The SRV is the great result of a long and hard revolutionary struggle and the determined, victorious and majestic battle which our people fought for almost a half century," Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, declared at the fourth VCP Congress in December 1976.

The fourth congress adopted a decision of historic importance--to switch to building socialism on a nationwide scale. By the people's hard work Vietnam is to be turned into a developed industrial and agricultural country with advanced culture and science and reliable defense. The complexity of this task is well understood in Vietnam, as is the extent of the difficulties to be overcome on the way to the great goal. After all, the north of the country has had less than 10 peacetime years of socialist building. The rest of the time was taken up with a war which required the mobilization of all efforts in order to repel the imperialist aggression. The fact that U.S. airplanes wiped off the face of the earth more than three-fourths of the cities in the north of the country testifies to the scale of military devastation. The southern provinces' position was even grimmer. Quite apart from the military destruction, their economy retained until recently the backward and monstrous features imparted to it by colonialism.

Scarcely had Vietnam begun to heal the wounds of war before it had to face a new hostile challenge--this time from the Beijing expansionists. "Traveling the old road of expansion, only in new boots"--that is how the Vietnamese describe the behavior of China's new emperors. First they interfered in Vietnam's internal affairs, inciting the ethnic Chinese--the Huaqiao--to sabotage the progressive transformations. [paragraph continues]

Then Beijing brought into play the mercenaries of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, opening up from its territory a new front of the border war against Vietnam. This was followed by the invasion by 600,000 Chinese soldiers. Having repelled the invasion, the Vietnamese people are now restoring and building, trying hard to fulfill the tasks set by the fourth VCP congress.

The holding of elections to the local organs of power, the publication of a newly drafted constitution and the further democratization of the people's social life, coupled with an increase in the level of political organization, a steady buildup of industrial potential and an upswing in agriculture which has been transformed on the basis of the socialization of land in the south of the country--those have been the main themes in Vietnam's life recently. Impressive new successes have been achieved in these spheres.

In many sectors of industry the average annual increase in production is around 12 percent. Last year the cement-production and coal-extraction plans were overfulfilled. More than 100 industrial installations have been commissioned in the last 4 years. The "unity" trans-Vietnam railroad has been commissioned and carries a constant stream of freight. The north is doing much to help the south where important socio-political transformations are being carried out.

There, the long years of war meant that the population abandoned their homes in search of refuge from the bombs and punitive detachments. Great areas of arable land were neglected. More than a million refugees have recently returned to their native regions or to newly developed regions on the central plateau and in the Mekong Delta. Here bomb craters are being filled in, irrigation installations are being built, new rice fields and hevea plantations are being established and housing construction is underway. As a result of all these measures almost 1 million extra hectares had been opened up by the beginning of this year.

New modes and forms of labor are becoming widespread. Around 13,000 labor mutual aid groups and production cooperatives have now been created in the villages of the south. The cooperativization which envisions the socialization of land and the means of production will be essentially completed by next year. As a result of the nationalization carried out in the south the state sector now numbers 650 enterprises. These account for almost three-fourths of the south's total industrial output. The elimination of private trade was of great importance for increasing the living standards of the population in the south. This reform has had not only great economic importance but also great social importance for it has eliminated a large stratum of traders who under the foreign occupation had parasitically exploited the needs of the local population.

At the same time a broad network of state store and supply and sales cooperatives was created. The republic has achieved great successes in the educational sphere. Illiteracy has now been wiped out in not only the north of the country but also the south.

It is quite understandable that the implementation of all these large-scale initiatives and transformations should entail certain difficulties, many of which are deliberately created by the Vietnamese people's foreign enemies. [paragraph continues]

Beijing, for instance, tried to make out that the nationalization carried out in South Vietnam was a persecution of the ethnic Chinese, although it is clear to any impartial observer that these measures were not an example of national discrimination but were motivated by a class approach. It is well known that right up to the liberation four-fifths of South Vietnam's national property belonged to Chinese entrepreneurs, bankers and moneylenders. The revolutionary authorities could not make an exception for this section of the exploiter strata merely because they were of Chinese extraction.

Nevertheless, Beijing tried to use these measures as "grounds" for launching the most unbridled anti-Vietnamese campaign. Reneging on promises of aid, recalling Chinese specialists, espionage and subversion and, finally, armed intervention--Beijing tried everything in the vain hope of shaking Vietnam's desire to pursue an independent policy. Beijing recently tried to organize a new campaign of slanderous attacks on Vietnam, using the refugee problem. But, as observers in Asia point out, it was the Beijing authorities themselves through their agents who inspired the mass exodus from Vietnam by people of Chinese extraction.

Nor could the countries of Southeast Asia fail to take notice of the Chinese leaders' attempt to use U.S. military power as a complicating factor in the situation in the region. This explains why it is that while, for example, Indonesia and Malaysia have criticized the transfer of U.S. 7th Fleet ships to the shores of Vietnam on the bogus pretext of "rescuing refugees," Beijing has been openly encouraging this "aircraft-carrier policy." It would clearly like to take advantage of the situations complication to make new claims against Vietnam--for instance, claims to the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Archipelago. By seizing the Paracel Islands, a recent statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry pointed out, Beijing violated Vietnam's territorial integrity.

All this is accompanied by an escalation of military preparations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and by threats "to teach Vietnam another lesson." But it has long since been shown that attempts to speak to Vietnam in the language of ultimatums have always failed. Vietnam is not alone. It has the strength of both its own courage and the broad international solidarity to support it. Vietnam's prestige and authority in the international arena are increasing.

During the Chinese invasion the Soviet Union gave fighting Vietnam all the aid which the Vietnamese side felt to be necessary. Effective support for Vietnam's just cause stems directly from the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the two countries 3 November 1978. Economic cooperation is above all a broad field of cooperation between US. In the current 5-year plan around 100 major industrial projects are under construction or being planned in the SRV with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. Among them are large hydroelectric and thermal power stations, coal mines and enterprises in the machine-building, metallurgical and other industries. The CEMA socialist countries have decided to help Vietnam complete the construction of those projects on which China refused to give assistance.

Socialist Vietnam is a firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and is making a great contribution to strengthening peace in the region. Cordially greeting the fraternal 50 million-strong Vietnamese people on their national holiday, Soviet troops and all the Soviet people extend to them warm greetings and best wishes for the building of a new life.

NEW CAMBODIAN FRONT, BEIJING, MONDALE VISIT LINKED

LD120432 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New facts have emerged about Beijing's interference in the affairs of Kampuchea. A clandestine radio station broadcasting in Khmeric from China has announced that the so-called Patriotic Democratic Front of Kampuchean National Unity has been formed. The station also broadcast the political program of the organization. The program leaves no room for doubt that it was written in Beijing and that Beijing sponsored the setting up of the organization, the pretentious name of which has nothing in common with its purpose.

The documents presented at the recent Phnom Penh trial showed that on 13 January, a few days after the Kampuchean capital was liberated, Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping advised a leader of the ousted regime, Ieng Sary, to set up a government-in exile. It was supposed to cover up Chinese plans to subvert the popular government of Kampuchea. All the signs are that it took Beijing a long time and much trouble to set up the subversive organization. The main difficulty must have been to find people who would not mind working for the two criminals sentenced to death, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

The organization must be made up mainly of political corpses and those who, together with Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, committed crimes against the people of Kampuchea. The Hanoi newspaper, NHAN DAN, had a good reason to describe the new creation of the American vice president, Walter Mondale. It looks as though the Chinese leadership was waiting for a go-ahead from the United States before it set up the subversive front.

The front's political program is a striking example of hypocrisy and cynicism. Statements by instigators of the subversive organization about their adherence to the principles of democracy are an insult to the memory of the 3 million Kampucheans who died from tortures at the hands of the regime of Pol Pot. There is plenty of evidence of what the Pol Pot clique wanted to turn Kampuchea into--mass graves, instruments of torture, destoryed temples and hospitals and people whose illness had been caused by suffering and backbreaking toil in forced labor camps. Everything shows that the Chinese leaders wanted to turn the country into an experimental group for Maoist ideas and a springboard of subversive activities against other countries of the area.

The setting up of the front is another attempt to save the Pol Pot regime and restore its practices in Kampuchea but obviously all such attempts are doomed.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES CABLES WITH MALAYSIAN RULER

LD121559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent the Prime Minister of Malaysia a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the country's people on their national day.

In a reply telegram Malaysia's Paramount Ruler Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Ibni Almarhum Sultan Abu Bakar has expressed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN REVOLUTION MARKED

Commemorative Meeting

LD131003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Bulgarian People's Holiday"]

[Text] Representatives of Moscow's working people have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The presidium of the meeting held 5 September in the House of Unions included: V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nyriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministry and department leaders; military leaders; and representatives of social organizations. It also included a delegation of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship headed by N. Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Friendship Committee, and other Bulgarian comrades.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society central board and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, who delivered the report, noted that the Bulgarian people's historic victory was the result of many years of heroic revolutionary struggle by the working class and all of the country's working people under the BCP's leadership for the happiness of working people and the triumph of the bright ideals of communism. The socialist revolution in Bulgaria was an organic element in the development of the world revolutionary process initiated by Great October.

Soviet-Bulgarian relations have always been an example of socialist internationalism in action, the report stressed. Our friendship has reached the heights of true fraternity. It is our common great asset.

D. Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR, addressed the meeting. For 35 years now our motherland has been steadily advancing along Lenin's path, the path of socialism, he said. The main motive force and guarantee of all the successes which People's Bulgaria has achieved and is achieving is the eternal and inviolable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The common policy line of comprehensive rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR paves the way for the future, the ambassador stressed. This farsighted and law-governed policy line accords with the interests of the two countries, the entire socialist community and the world's progressive forces. The recent Crimea meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov imparted new impetus to the comprehensive rapprochement of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

D. Zhulev noted that Bulgaria pursues in complete unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries an active policy of further asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and international detente.

Embassy Reception

LD131005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Marking Holiday"]

[Text] On 7 September D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.K. Baybakov and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee; military leaders; and representatives of public organizations. Foreign guests were present.

Ustinov Greetings

LD120905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, Sofia

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and Bulgarian People's Army personnel on the national festival of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The victory of 9 September 1944 ended the domination of the monarchist-fascist regime and enabled Bulgaria to embark on the path of socialist building.

During the years of people's power Bulgarian working people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party have achieved major successes in building the new life and they are now working successfully at implementing the program for the building of the developed socialist society.

On the national holiday we send Bulgarian servicemen our fraternal militant greetings and wishes for further successes in resolving the crucial tasks set by the 11th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES POLISH SCIENCE MINISTER

LD121401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 5 Septemter V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received J. Gorski, Polish minister of science, higher education and technology.

Questions of further developing the scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were discussed during the conversation.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER'S ARTICLE ON SLOVAK UPRISING JUBILEE

LD120703 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR national defense minister: "True to the Behests"]

[Text] The Soviet forces' unstoppable triumphant offensive mounted in 1944 along the entire Soviet-German front inspired active and extensive fighting among the participants in the antifascist movement within our country. In August 1944 it culminated in the glorious Slovak National Uprising. Under the direct influence of Soviet Army victories the mass antifascist struggle among broad sections of our people--a struggle conducted under the leadership of the CPCZ--began gradually to evolve into the process of direct liberation of our homeland. In May 1945 this process culminated in the Czech people's May uprising and the glorious Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia.

All our working people and Czechoslovak people's army personnel marked the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising with great labor activity and the desire to implement in full the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. Every time we celebrate the anniversary of that momentous event we ponder on its historical significance and its revolutionary behest--a behest which is being accomplished in the course of the building of developed socialist society.

The Slovak National Uprising occupies a prominent place in the European people's national liberation movement. By their armed action and their heroism and determination the Slovak people showed the entire world that it was never reconciled to the clerical-fascist regime which sold out the country to Hitlerite fascism. The Slovaks thereby earned an honorable place among the peoples who fought against fascism and enslavement and for the ideals of freedom, progress, democracy and socialism.

In the struggle for the restoration of national freedom and independence and for a new Czechoslovakia as a unified state of equal peoples--the Czechs and Slovaks--the Slovak people unanimously and voluntarily favored joint cooperation with the fraternal Czech people within a common homeland. They viewed this as a natural basis for their existence as a nation and as a state. The active participation of Czech communists and patriots in the uprising and their direct influence on the further upsurge of antifascist resistance in Moravia and the Czech lands--an upsurge which evolved into the Czech people's May uprising--testifies that our peoples' fraternal alliance as the inalienable basis of the future Czechoslovakia was strengthened in the midst of the struggle against the hated invaders.

In its scope, character and goals the Slovak National Uprising constituted the beginning of the national and democratic revolution which culminated in the establishment of the new, people's democratic system. The Slovak people led by the working class showed from the very outset that they would not be satisfied with merely restoring the pre-Munich bourgeois republic but that they would strive to create a republic which would embody the entire people's national and social aspirations and insure the free development of their creative forces. Thanks to the efforts of the CPCZ, and primarily its leadership headed by Klement Gottwald, it became possible to include these ideas in the Kosice government program, which became the program document of the victorious national and democratic revolution.

The Slovak National Uprising not only marked the culmination of the political, military and moral bankruptcy of the clerical-fascist regime in the so-called "Slovak State" and in the strongest way influenced the program and subsequent development of the people's democratic revolution. It also performed an important international mission. The uprising was an integral part of the European peoples' common struggle against fascism. The great significance of the uprising lies in the fact that the Slovak people, led by the Communist Party, sided unambiguously with the forces of progress and joined the ranks of the antifascist front side by side with the USSR, which shouldered the main burden of that struggle.

The international nature of the uprising was also manifested in the fact that thousands of armed fighters of more than 25 other nations [narody] also participated in it with the Slovaks, the Czechs and the Soviet people. On our territory they fought also for their own freedom and contributed to the speediest routing of Hitlerite Germany, which accorded with the interests and aspirations of all democratic and progressive forces throughout the world.

The preparation and course of the uprising were closely linked with the triumphant offensive of the Soviet Army and with the liberating mission of the Soviet Union, which selflessly provided our people with extensive military, political, moral and material aid. Apart from sending cadres for partisan units and supplying arms to Slovakia, the Soviet Union transferred the First Czechoslovak Separate Air Force Fighter Regiment and the Second Czechoslovak Air Force Landing Brigade [as published], which comprised part of the Czechoslovak forces which had been formed and were operating on USSR territory.

On the basis of a government decision the Soviet command within an extremely short time prepared and began as early as 8 September 1944 the Carpathian-Dukla operation, which gradually evolved into the major east Carpathian operation with the participation of the 38th Army, 1st Guards Army and 18th Army. Troops of the 30th Army, among whom fought units of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps, had to wage tough, extremely heavy battles for the Carpathian passes, including the Dukla pass. They thereby pinned down large numbers of fascist Germany's military forces, which could not be used against the insurgents. Precisely for this reason the east Carpathian operation constituted the Soviet Union's most essential and effective aid for the national uprising.

Our people will never forget that the offensive forces which fought for our freedom included Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and also comrades A. A. Yepishev, K. S. Moskalenko and other prominent Soviet politicians and military figures. At Dukla, in the joint battles of Soviet, Czech and Slovak soldiers, a slogan was born which became established forever in our people's minds: "Forever With the Soviet Union and Never Otherwise!"

The victory over fascism won by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party was and remains an event of worldwide historic significance which has determined the fate of whole generations. The Soviet people, routing the fascist aggressors and inflicting the final defeat on them, rescued mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement and revised the German Nazis' plans for attaining world domination. The 20 million Soviet people who perished in the struggle against the invaders are irrefutable proof of the Soviet Union's profound international responsibility for the fate of the peoples enslaved by fascism.

During the Slovak National Uprising, in the fighting at Dukla and in the liberation of Czechoslovakia, just as in the years of socialist building, we saw and we are constantly seeing the great significance of fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and its heroic army. The Soviet Union's all-round aid and support in our peoples' toughest times and our fraternal postwar cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical spheres became an irreplaceable bulwark of building and defending our people's socialist gains and socialism. "Without the victory of Soviet arms over Hitlerite Germany," Klement Gottwald said, "there would have been no freedom for us, nor people's power in our country, and the existence of our state would not have been insured."

The Slovak National Uprising was linked in the closest way with the activity of the Communist Party, which became its mind and heart and which at that extremely difficult time shouldered the responsibility for the Slovak people's future destiny. The Communist Party of Slovakia's illegal Fifth Central Committee, whose members included comrades Karol Schmidke, G. Husak and Ladislav Novomesky, in conditions prevailing in Slovakia at that time creatively implemented the political line of the CPCZ leadership in exile. The party inspired the people to heroic struggle. Thanks to its efforts the Czechoslovak people's destiny was closely linked with the Soviet Union and with socialism and conditions were created for the consistent achievement of the goals of the people's democratic revolution.

The CPCZ's activity during the complex class battles 1945 through 1948 and also the process of building the new socialist society after the triumph of February 1948 replied on the revolutionary behests of the Slovak National Uprising and our entire antifascist resistance movement. The economic and social reforms accomplished in the course of socialist building allowed the further development of fraternal relations among the Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities in our country. These relations are built on the Leninist principles of equality and proletarian internationalism. They demonstrate the strength of socialism, proving that only socialism can solve national problems and give the people genuine national freedom. The federal system strengthens our state's internal stability, helps to bring Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities closer together, and is a barrier to everything which could disrupt good relations among them.

The historic revolutionary behests of the Slovak National Uprising and the joint battles of Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers live on in our homeland's socialist reality, our peoples' inviolable and steadily strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union's peoples, the firm unity of the Communist Parties, our countries' mutual aid and cooperation, our fraternal armies' militant friendship and the socialist community's joint struggle for peace and people's security.

The topicality of the revolutionary behests of the national liberation struggle is particularly apparent in the current international situation. Thanks to the tremendous efforts of the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces, positive results have been achieved in easing international tension. However, the goals of world imperialism are in no way altered. It is continuing the feverish arms race and is incessantly creating new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. The spearhead of its aggressive policy continues as before to be pointed primarily against the USSR and other socialist community countries.

We are following attentively and vigilantly the actions of imperialism, which are a real threat to world peace and peoples' security. We regard it as our primary patriotic and international duty to reliably insure the defense of socialist gains achieved by our peoples as a result of heroic struggle and selfless labor. The leadership of our party and government, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, devotes constant attention to questions of defense. The defense capability of the CSSR, as a firm link in the Warsaw Pact, is inseparably linked with the entire process of building the developed socialist society.

Implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions, we are striving tirelessly to increase the Czechoslovak People's Army's combat capability so that, with the glorious Soviet Army and other Warsaw Pact fraternal armies, it is ready at any time to reliably implement the tasks connected with defending the homeland and the entire socialist community. We are committed to this by the revolutionary behests of the Slovak National Uprising and the joint battles of Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers in the Great Patriotic War.

COMMENTARY RECALLS ALBANIA'S ADVANTAGES IN CEMA

AU101930 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Commentary by unidentified observer: "Fraternal Cooperation, Internationalist Aid"]

[Excerpt] Dear friends, the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from the fascist occupiers is approaching. As is known, Albania's participation in CEMA, which this year celebrated its 30th anniversary, was an important stage in the country's development. We will remind you that Albania was among the first countries which joined CEMA in 1949, our observer writes. The country began working to create the economic base of socialism. At that time the cooperation with the industrially developed socialist countries and the disinterested fraternal aid given to Albania played an important role in accelerating the pace of Albania's economic development. That certainly had its positive influence on the growth rate of Albania's economy, which was one of the highest among European socialist countries. As is known, by 1960 an important historic task was solved--the creation of the economic base of socialism in Albania.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary made their contribution to the development of the people's economy in Albania. The first long-term Soviet-Albanian agreements envisaged Soviet assistance to Albania to create its industry. In the following years the technical aid given by the Soviet Union to Albania continued to increase. Dozens of such important industrial enterprises were set up and modernized, including power plants, the oil refinery, the foodstuff and textile combines and many others.

At that time the Albanian press wrote about the cooperation with the socialist states as follows: "The unbreakable friendship with the peoples of the fraternal countries, which is based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and the active participation in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, assure economic and political independence to our country. In them our people see the main guarantee of Albania's successful development on the road of socialism."

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD130923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Spanish Socialists in USSR"]

[Text] A Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] delegation on health issues was in the Soviet Union 27 August through 7 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Spanish Socialists had comradely meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Science and Educational Institutions Department, the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, the USSR Ministry of Health and the Medical Workers' Union Central Committee, visited various medical institutions, and familiarized themselves with the practice of medical and sanitary and preventive services for Soviet people.

The delegation members assessed highly the work being done in the Soviet Union on health questions and noted the successes achieved in this field.

During their meetings and talks the Soviet communists and Spanish socialists stressed their desire to continue to develop cooperation between the CPSU and the PSOE.

TURKISH OFFICIALS VISIT GEORGIA

LD110909 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Gruzinform report: "Conversation at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Turkish Meclisi Deputy (Ahmet Altun) and (Ilmazerer) local government chairman in a district of Samsun Vilayet, were in Georgia for a week at the invitation of the Georgian Society for Cultural Ties with Ex-Patriates.

During their stay in our republic the guests visited Batumi, Telavi, Signakhi and Dvareli and familiarized themselves with historical places and other sights of the Georgian capital, Tbilisi.

Before their departure the guests from Turkey were received by N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

There was a conversation during which N.A. Chitanava acquainted the guests with Soviet Georgian working people's achievements in economic and cultural development and in improving the well-being of the republic's working people.

(Ahmed Altun) and (Ilmax Erer) express thanks for the warm reception and for the opportunity to acquaint themselves with life in Soviet Georgia.

V.I. Karumidze, Georgian GP Central Committee propaganda and agitation section chief, and O.I. Gigineishvili, chairman of the Georgian Society for Cultural Ties with Ex-Patriates Presidium, participated in the conversation.

EXTENSIVE ECONOMIC TALKS LINKED TO EGYPTIAN SLUMP

LD120928 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zabotin reports:

The United States and financial organisations in the West it controls are making ever greater efforts to keep "afloat" the Egyptian economy which is faced with a new serious slump this year as a result of Arab economic sanctions.

The leaders of the Egyptian economy are holding here these days extensive talks with a delegation of American businessmen, representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund. The purpose of these consultations is to study the economic situation in Egypt and its growing need for foreign financial aid. It follows from reports in today's Cairo press that some of Egypt's requirements in this respect have already been satisfied. Thus, the American delegation took a favourable view of proposals for organizing in Egypt several joint enterprises with a total investment of 200 million dollars. The American delegation also assured, according to the newspaper AL-AKHBAR, that one-third of Washington's credit of 300 million dollars, which was "awarded" to Cairo after it concluded a separate deal with Israel, will reach Egypt within the next few days. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for its part, pledged that its aid to Egypt next year will amount to at least 350 million dollars. Almost an equal sum is to come shortly from the IMF under a three-year agreement on loans for Egypt, signed here last year, to help Egypt cover a part of its chronic yearly balance of payments deficit.

It was agreed during the talks that the international consultative group to aid Egypt is to hold a new meeting in Qaris early in December under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is to discuss, among other matters, Egypt's financial and economic needs for 1980-1984, estimated by the Egyptian leadership at 15,000-18,000 million dollars.

In short, the United States has to hurry to the help of its newly-made ally in the Middle East for fear its economic situation at this stage of "peace" with Israel would be even worse than in the previous years.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE SCORES ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

LD121825 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 12, TASS--The Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd has called on all Arab and Islamic states to take vigorous actions to cut short Tel Aviv's aggression against Lebanon.

In an interview to the Saudi information agency Prince Fahd described the aggressive actions of the Israeli military as an undisguised violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. The prince expressed his country's readiness to give financial assistance and political support to the Lebanese people.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON BLACK FRIDAY ANNIVERSARY IN IRAN

NC121650 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, a year ago on 17 Shahrivar [8 September], on the orders of the murderer shah, troops fired on a mass demonstration by civilians in Tehran's Zhaleh Square, now named Martyrs' Square, and caused blood to flow. [Words indistinct] in Zhaleh Square thousands of Iranian patriots were either shot of trampled under tanks. This day has become known as Black Friday. This day has been recorded as a page in the history of the battle of the Iranian nation and also as a day of commemoration of the lives sacrificed in the cause of freedom.

A few days ago during the film festival in Moscow, an Iranian film of freedom was shown. In it the actual events of the revolution have been recorded. Included are scenes from the cemetery where, among countless fresh gravestones, red flowers like the blood spilled could be seen, along with weeping women who had torn out their hair with pain and grief and the horror-stricken eyes of children who were crying for the patriots martyred on Black Friday. They were weeping for those who had died after enduring persecution and torture, with faith in the day when Iran would gain its freedom after many long years.

Recorded in the film were scenes from various towns. Men, women and children were shouting "death to the shah! Long live freedom! Yankee go home!" Other scenes are also recorded for posterity. The shah is shown with terror-stricken eyes in fear of revenge, surrounded by courtiers expressing their loyalty by kissing his hand--the hand of this man who was responsible for the murder of tens of hundreds of the best girls and boys of the Iranian nation.

After watching this film, we want to be assured that the sacrifices Iran offered have not been in vain. This nation which accomplished a national revolution, an anti-imperialist revolution a nation which sacrificed so many lives on the road to freedom and has suffered so much hardship and torture, is worthy of the best destiny. The film of freedom which relates the events of the revolution with passion and excitement cannot be viewed without great emotion. Most of those who saw this film in Moscow could not control their tears and at the same time felt sincere friendship and respect for Iran and solidarity with its struggle on the path of justice; but what feelings must have surged through the hearts of those who themselves participated in the events portrayed in the film.

Now internal imperialism and reaction have not yet given up. They would not hesitate to resort to any means in order to damage the work of building the new and free Iran. They cause national and religious strife among the various peoples of Iran and attempt to spread anticommunist and anti-Soviet feelings, but no matter how hard they try, they will never be able to turn back the wheel of history.

The 17th of Shahrivar has become the national day of mourning in Iran. Do not let another such day appear in the calendar of Iran and never let Black Friday be repeated.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH AMIR OF QATAR

LD111453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, a telegram in which he conveyed to the friendly people of Qatar and to the amir of Qatar sincere congratulations and good wishes on their national holiday--independence day.

In his reply telegram the amir of Qatar expressed sincere gratitude for the kind congratulations and good wishes and for his part conveyed to the Soviet people his wishes for further progress and prosperity.

KOSYGIN SENDS OVERFLIGHT CABLE TO PDRY LEADER

LD111216 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] En route to Addis Ababa Aleksey Kosygin sent a cable to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers. In it Kosygin says:

Respected comrade, prime minister: While we are over the soil of the friendly PDRY we address to you and to the people of the PDRY my sincerest greetings and good wishes for successes in the construction of the new society on the path of socialist orientation. Kosygin goes on to say: I trust that the friendly [word indistinct] comprehensive and fruitful relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY will continue to grow stronger and to develop in the interests of our two peoples and the cause of peace.

GROMYKO, HAMMADI EXCHANGE CABLES ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

LD122136 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi have exchanged cables on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Gromyko's cable said that relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq have assumed the nature of wide cooperation of mutual benefit. The Soviet Union and Iraq stand together against the imperialist machinations and for undermining the anti-Arab policy of separate deals. They jointly strive for the realization of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people and for the establishment of the just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In his reply cable Sa'dun Hammadi expressed his desire to develop the friendly relations with the Soviet Union in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and the struggle of all peoples for freedom, independence and the attainment of their legitimate rights.

KOSYGIN'S ACTIVITIES IN ADDIS ABABA ON 12 SEPTEMBER

Meeting with Mengistu

LD121630 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 12, TASS--A meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam was held today at the National Palace.

Aleksey Kosygin is staying here on an official friendly visit.

During the meeting, that passed in a friendly atmosphere, Aleksey Kosygin conveyed to Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian leaders and to the Ethiopian people heartfelt greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Government, from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and also wishes of success in attaining the tasks now facing the people of socialist Ethiopia.

Mengistu Haile Mariam warmly thanked for the congratulations and for the support given to the Ethiopian revolution. He expressed confidence that the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia will serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and progress. Questions of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation and also international problems of interest to both sides were discussed in the course of the conversation.

Present at the conversation were member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, Assistant to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR B.T. Batsanov and Member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Assistant to the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Gemechu.

Meetings with Other Officials

LD121738 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 12, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, who is on an official friendly visit in Ethiopia, and the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam today visited the headquarters of the Congress of the Supreme Council for Conducting the National Revolutionary Campaign of Development and Central Planning.

The distinguished guest was greeted by Deputy Chairman of the Congress, Member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Endale Tessema. The General Secretary of the Congress, Senior Minister of the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia Hailyu Yemenu informed the head of the Soviet Government about the structure of the Congress of the Supreme Council, the aims and tasks of the national campaign and about some of its results during the past year.

The main task of the campaign, he stressed, is to rehabilitate the national economy, to ensure an upsurge of the economy and switch it to the rails of a plan economy, this being a necessary condition of creating a sound basis for transition to socialist construction.

Aleksey Kosygin wished the Congress of the Supreme Council, all Ethiopian working people successes in conducting this national campaign and assured that the Soviet Union will further help Ethiopia in developing its national economy.

In the afternoon Aleksey Kosygin laid a wreath to the Victory Monument that was erected in one of Addis Ababa's main squares in memory of heroes who fell in the years of the liberation struggle against Italian Fascism.

Aleksey Kosygin and the personages accompanying him visited the capital's municipality. The Chairman of the City Council, the Mayor of Addis Ababa Alemu Abebe told the distinguished guest about the activities of the municipality, about the successes of the Associations of Townspeople (Kabale)--organs of people's power born by the revolution, about the changes in the city in recent years.

The head of the Soviet Government conveyed to the residents of Addis Ababa greetings from the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

In his entry in the VIP book Aleksey Kosygin expressed gratitude to the citizens of Addis Ababa, to its municipality for their attention and hospitality and wished the capital of Ethiopia welfare and flourishing.

The distinguished guest was given the honourary right to open the art exhibition "The Ethiopian Revolution in Graphic Art."

ETHIOPIANS PREVAIL AGAINST ERITREAN SEPARATISTS

LD120809 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 37 signed to press 6 September 79 carries on pages 12-13 a 3,800-word Addis Ababa dispatch by Vadim Ivanovich Lobachenko, described as "an international affairs journalist and the East Africa correspondent of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting," under the heading "Ethiopia 5 Years After the Overthrow of the Monarchy." The dispatch is introduced by the following paragraph: "On 12 September the Ethiopian people celebrate the 5th anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy. In just a short time that country's people, led by the Provisional Military Administrative Council, have stepped from the misery of feudal slavery into an era of profound social transformations in the working people's interests. The broad people's masses have been won over to the side of the revolution by the nationalization of industrial enterprises and banks, the expropriation of feudal lands, the creation of peasant cooperatives and state farms, the active involvement of working people in economic, political and social life and the new authorities' firm course of building a future socialist society. Resolutely defending its gains from internal and external reactionary intrigues, Ethiopia relies on the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries in its struggle for a bright future."

The dispatch examines various aspects of work carried out under the government's program of agrarian and other reforms and includes the following passage: "The failed Somali aggression caused enormous damage in the east, the Ogaden and the south of Ethiopia. The destruction in the northern Ethiopian province of Eritrea adjacent to the Red Sea is even more serious. Military operations provoked by local separatists with the support of Arab and world reaction continue there to this day. Revolutionary Ethiopia, relying on the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, is passing the tests with honor. The Ethiopian revolutionary army and the people's militia are now clearing the northern regions of Eritrea of the remnants of the separatist groupings.

"Apart from completing the military defeat of the separatists, one of the main tasks in Eritrea is economic renewal.

"The revolutionary reforms in the liberated regions of Eritrea resolutely refute all the ruses of separatist propaganda aimed at driving a wedge between the peoples of Eritrea and the rest of Ethiopia. The separatists incessantly cried that the Ethiopian Army was destroying entire settlements, firing crops and killing Eritreans. But the Eritreans have met the disciplined, humane and politically literate soldiers of the revolutionary armed forces who are helping them in any way they can--with food from their own labor in harvesting the crops. The mass support for the military revolutionary authorities in Eritrea is irrefutable evidence that the process of liberating the regions formerly seized by the separatists is proceeding hand in hand with the clearing of the tenets of separatist propanganda from the minds of Eritreans who thirst desperately for peace after many years of war."

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO ANGOLA'S AGOSTINHO NETO

Brezhnev Visit to Embassy

LD121238 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee today visited the Angolan Embassy in connection with the untimely demise of the Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto.

With a minute's silence they paid tribute to the memory of the loyal son of the Angolan people, prominent leader of the international revolutionary movement, outstanding state and political leader of Africa, active fighter for peace, great friend of the Soviet Union and made signatures in the book of condolences.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 12 September adds: "Coming here today to bid farewell to the true son of the Angolan people were Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Pavlov, administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; Zagladin, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; Brutents, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Firyubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs."]

TASS Obituary

LD122334 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--It was thanks to Agostinho Neto's purposeful, principled and vigorous activities that Angola has moved up to forward positions in the anti-imperialist national liberation movement. This is stressed in the obituary devoted to the memory of Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

A confirmed fighter against imperialism and any forms of colonialism and racialism, a consistent internationalist, Agostinho Neto was firmly pursuing a course toward Angola's active participation in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples and for strengthening world peace. Agostinho Neto was awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize. The People's Republic of Angola actively supports the efforts of the socialist countries, of all progressive and democratic forces to ease international tension, to achieve disarmament and to remove seats of tension. Angola's policy in supporting the national liberation movement in the south of Africa has earned it the recognition and respect of the African peoples.

Being at the forward edge of struggle against the last bastions of racism and apartheid in Africa, the People's Republic of Angola is consistently giving extensive political and material support to the patriotic forces of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa which are fighting for national liberation. The People's Republic of Angola is making a considerable contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial platform of the nonaligned movement.

The Soviet people grieve over Agostinho Neto's death. In the Soviet Union, he was well known and as a great and sincere friend of the Soviet Union, as a statesman who has done much for the development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Angolan peoples. "It is our common duty," he said, "a duty of Angolans and of Soviet people, to strengthen friendship between our countries. We are confident that this friendship will be further developed."

Agostinho Neto signed a number of very important bilateral documents, including the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which has become a cornerstone for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Angola, the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party. Neto had been to the Soviet Union many times. His visits invariably contributed to strengthening confidence and mutual understanding between the leadership of the two countries and created prerequisites for widening prospects of Soviet-Angolan cooperation.

Soviet people will always remember Agostinho Neto as an outstanding leader of the national liberation movement, as a prominent political leader and statesman of Africa, a true son of the Angolan people, a convinced supporter of relations of friendship and cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union, relations which meet the national interests of the two peoples.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD121126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee is today examining the activities of the party organizations at scientific and higher education establishments for raising the standard of research work directed at speeding up scientific-technical progress. The plenum participants will also discuss improving fodder crop laying-in in the republic and work done on letters from working people. A report has been delivered by Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

SEMIPALATINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM HELD ON CADRES POLICY

LD111111 Alma-ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Improve the Selection and Education of Cadres"]

[Text] Semipaltanisk--A party obkom plenum has discussed party organizations' tasks to further improve the selection, placement and education of cadres and enhance their responsibility for the job in hand in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress demands. The report was delivered by A.G. Ramazanov, first secretary of the Kazakstan CP Obkom.

Thanks to the measures adopted in the oblast in recent years the composition of leading cadres has improved and the general educational standard of party organizations secretaries and trade union and Komsomol working people has risen. Party organizations have begun to pay more attention to the ideological tempering of cadres and to their work qualifications. Many leaders and specialists are doing active political education work in production collectives.

The plenum participants focused attention on unsolved questions of improving work with cadres. It was decided to adopt a more exacting approach to their selection and to the study of people's political and work qualities, to be bolder about promoting women to responsible posts and work harder to instill in leaders creative initiative, intolerance of shortcomings and the ability to work with the long-term future in mind.

Measures were outlined to improve the organizational and political activity of party organizations and enhance cadres' responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the 4th year and the 5-year plan as a whole and for a fitting greeting to V.I. Lenin's 110th birthday.

MARIYSKIY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED TO ALL-UNION POST

LD111123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] Yoshkar-Ola, 5 September TASS--A Mariyskiy Obkom plenum took place here today at which an organizational question was examined. In connection with his appointment to the chairmanship of the All-Union Production and Science Association Providing Agrochemical Services to Agriculture (Soyuzselkhozkhimiya) and to the post of USSR deputy minister of agriculture, V.P. Nikonov has been released from his duties as obkom first secretary.

I.S. Gusev who had been working as second secretary of the Mariyskiy Obkom has been elected obkom first secretary.

MUFTI BABAKHAN ADDRESSES DUSHANBE ISLAMIC SYMPOSIUM

LD122050 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dushanbe, September 12, TASS--An Islamic symposium devoted to the beginning of the new century of Hegira opened in Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tadzhikistan, today. The main report on the subject, "The Role of the Moslems of Central Asia in the Development of the Islamic Thought, and in the Strengthening of Peace and Social Progress" was made by Mufti Ziyautdin Khan ibn Ishan Babakhan, the head of the Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

"We are confident that this meeting will promote the affirmation of the principles of the good and justice," the mufti said. He related that the Moslems of the Soviet Orient sacredly adhere to the traditions and worthily mark all the memorable dates in the history of Islam. "This symposium is a preparatory stage for the convocation of a big conference in Tashkent in September 1980 dedicated to the beginning of a new, fifteenth, century of Hegira."

Mufti Ziyautdin Khan ibn Ishan Babakhan made a review of the history of the development of Islam in the territory of what is now the Soviet Orient, and spoke of the works by the famous scholars of antiquity who had lived in these parts and about the present-day life of Moslem believers. Theological sciences, the Arabic language and rhetoric are now taught at Madrashah in Bukhara and at the Tashkent Islamic Institute named after imam of Bukhara. The mufti dwelt in detail on the Moslems' contribution to the development of the republics of Central Asia after the establishment of Soviet power and on how the Islamic thought develops here nowadays. With the establishment of Soviet power, the Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan gained freedom and confidence. They are guaranteed the protection of human rights, friendly cooperation among members of society, a just distribution of incomes according to one's work, and social maintenance in the event of sickness and old age, the speaker said. Unemployment and need have long been eliminated in our society. The Soviet state in practice ensures the freedom of conscience for the Soviet citizens. This is sealed in the Constitution of the USSR.

"All over the past years, the mufti said, the Soviet Moslems have never been oblivious of their duties to Islam and Allah". The Moslem centre operating in the USSR does much to keep the purity of Islam, "the striving for which has been the distinguishing feature of all our theologians from antiquity to our days". The mufti spoke of the importance of Soviet Moslems' cooperation with the Moslems of the whole world. "The destinies of our faith brothers and their problems are constantly within the field of vision of all the peaceloving peoples of our country including Moslems, he said. We expressed our solidarity with the peoples that suffer as a result of Israel's perfidious aggression."

The Soviet Moslems maintain contacts with their coreligionists in more than 70 countries.

"On behalf of the Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, I am making a proposal from this high rostrum--to designate the new, fifteenth, century of Hegira as the century of peace, disarmament and friendship among the peoples. That will be a guarantee of progress and prosperity of all people of earth. I am confident that the peace-loving peoples will speak out in support of this."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RISE IN NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION LAUDED

LD111042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Soviet industry has fulfilled the state plan for January-August. Natural gas amounting to 2.5 billion cubic metres over the plan's goal was extracted. Instruments, means of automation, consumer goods and other articles worth millions of roubles were manufactured. The total volume of industrial output increased by 3.6 percent compared to the January-August period of last year. Labor productivity increased by 2.6 percent. Good results were achieved by enterprises and associations of the natural gas industry, the instrument making industry, the agricultural engineering industry, the fish industry and a number of other industries.

However, a number of ministries did not achieve plan targets. Metallurgists, chemical workers, and workers of the construction materials industry were considerably behind. Finished ferrous rolled metal, mineral fertilizers and cement were obtained in quantities below what was planned.

DONBASS COAL MINING PROBLEMS NOTED

LD110855 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 September 1979 morning edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Strict Accounting for Fuel and Energy" and the heading "Making Thrifty Use" a 1,000-word report from Shakhtersk, Donetskaya oblast, by own correspondent N. Lisovenko noting that despite frequent cases of electricity and gas shortages in the Donbass in the last two winters, "Plans for the extraction of coal in the majority of production associations of Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts are not being fulfilled."

Lisovenko reports that one reason for this lies in work stoppages caused by the failure of the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Working Industry and other departments to provide pit props and other equipment needed in mining construction. He also notes, however, that there is a need for new mines, pointing out that at the "Shakhterskantratsit" association "There are 19 enterprises of which half were constructed before the war while the other half made up of old, small mines with what is by present-day standards meager output," and indicating that although two new large-scale mines are now under construction in the area, production must be stepped up at the old mines.

GAS, OIL, COAL EXTRACTION INCREASING

LD122130 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--TASS commentator Kirill Borisov writes: The gas industry of the USSR will exceed this year the level of gas extraction envisaged by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress for the end of the five-year plan period (1976-1980). The plan envisages gas extraction in 1980 to reach 400-435 billion cubic metres. This year gas extraction will come to 406 billion.

Oil extraction is also steadily growing in the USSR. No other country in the world knew such high and stable oil extraction rates as the Soviet Union in the last twenty years. Oil and gas condensate extraction in 1976-1980 alone increased by more than 80 million tons a year. This year the oil fields will yield 593 million tons of oil, which makes the Soviet Union the biggest oil producer of the world. Coal extraction is developing at a high pace too and new hydropower stations are being built on Soviet rivers, while the number of atomic power stations is also increasing.

All this goes to say that no energy crisis, a bane in many advanced capitalist countries, threatens the USSR. It does not threaten us not simply because the USSR's reserves of coal, oil, gas and other energy carriers are quite formidable. The main cause lies in the planned character of the Soviet economy. The increase of energy needs simultaneously with the buildup of energy capacities are planned in the USSR for many years ahead. But this is not all. The planned economy makes for the most rational utilization of all energy sources. A broad program of building atomic power stations is combined in this country with the development of coal extraction and the creation of new power stations with increasing unit capacities of thermal power station blocks.

A striking example of the planned principle as applied to the solution of energy problems is the priority growth rates of the biggest and most promising oil fields in West Siberia. For several five-year periods the USSR invested quite heavily for the development of the West Siberian oil-bearing areas. At present this policy is yielding results. Whereas in 1965 West Siberia yielded one million tons of oil, this year's extraction will reach 270 million, to grow in 1980 to 300-310 million tons.

GROZNYY DEEP OIL DEPOSITS TAPPED

LD121353 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Nonstaff correspondent Sh. Yusupov dispatch: "Difficult Stratum"]

[Text] Groznyy--In the history of the Groznyy oil region difficult situations have twice arisen when certain specialists considered it to have no future. The yield from the wells was falling sharply and it seemed that the reserves of "black gold" were already becoming exhausted. Proposals were even put forward that industrial exploitation of the deposit be curtailed as unprofitable. However, calculations showed that, given a high level of technical equipment in the oil field, the extraction of even low-yield oil was economical. And scientists claimed that there must be oil here. True, it is well hidden.

The crossing of the next threshold was exceptionally difficult and took several years. Now we have the first encouraging results. The country's deepest and most "boiling" oil has come up from a depth of 5,800 meters.

Even today, the leaders of the "Grozneft" Order of Lenin production association consider, it is essential to assimilate more rapidly the entire 200-kilometer belt of the Chernyye Mountains. The underground deposits there are such that industrial extraction must be started.

Everyone is pleased with the drilling results. Scientists' bold forecasts have been confirmed: The Subsalt Jura is fruitful--there is fuel down below.

The drilling journal--that unfailing companion of any well--is written in the dry, laconic language of the oilman. There are no fine words or epithets in it, but the main entry leaps to the eye: "The planned depth has been reached; we are in production!"

ENERGY PLANS, SUPPLY PROBLEMS ANALYZED

LD121541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by P. Falaleyev, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification, under the rubric "Keeping Strict Account of Fuel and Energy": "Using Energy Resources Economically"]

[Text] Preparations for next winter are nearing completion. They require not only the performance of the usual repair work but also the implementation of certain new technical and organizational decisions.

The events of last year's severe winter have faced us with a number of problems. Equipment at power stations and electricity networks operate at temperatures much lower than intended. This led to instability in the power and heat supply to certain enterprises in industry and agriculture, as well as apartment blocks. The Power Ministry and power systems and enterprises attached to our ministry have carried out an serious analysis of the results of last winter.

For power industry workers, preparing for next winter means commissioning new capacities, substantially renewing existing energy equipment and seeking other ways of making fuller use of energy resources. The most important thing is to stockpile the necessary fuel reserves.

The resolutions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving the economic machinery are aimed at resolving large-scale and current socialist management tasks of statewide and departmental significance.

The power industry as a sector has specific features in that electricity and heat cannot be stored. The generation and consumption of these forms of energy are simultaneous. At present concrete measures are being elaborated in the ministry to improve the economic machinery, including new indicators for planning the sector which take these specific features into account.

The rational, economical utilization of the country's energy resources is an important national economic task. Its resolution begins with the elaboration of the foundations of the fuel and energy complex on a statewide scale and is implemented at each specific stage of the planning, construction and operation of power stations and electricity and heating networks. Scientific and technical progress in our sector is aimed at achieving this goal.

Let us dwell on the optimization of the structure of the country's fuel and energy complex, particularly in the European part.

Unfortunately, the proportion of fuel oil in our power stations' fuel balance is still very considerable. As is known, the 25th congress outlined ways of developing the power industry: During this 5-year plan the foundations are being laid to insure that in future the growth of our energy potential takes place primarily through hydroelectricity, nuclear fuel and cheap coal.

Some 80 percent of all our fuel and energy resources are consumed in the European part of the country and the Urals, while that region possesses only 20 percent of the resources. The remaining fuel is supplied in the form of coal, oil and gas over thousands of kilometers from the eastern regions by railroad transport and pipelines.

Nuclear power stations are being constructed at an accelerated pace in the European part of the country. Hydroelectric power stations are being constructed on the basis of the comprehensive utilization of water resources for the purpose of energy, irrigation, transportationand water supply for cities, primarily in the east. In Surgut it has been decided to construct mighty thermal power stations using byproduct gases. Extremely big thermal power stations will also be constructed in the east of the country on the basis of cheap coal from the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins. The transportation of electricity will replace the transportation of coal. The country's unified energy system will be developed in future primarily on the basis of power transmission lines with a tension of 500, 750 and 1,150 kilovolts of alternating current.

In the current 5-year plan it is planned to commission more than 13 gigawatts of energy capacities at AESes. This will make it possible as early as 1980 to generate more than 70 billion kilowatt-hours from nuclear fuel and save in only a year 24 million additional tons of fossil fuel in ideal fuel equivalent--fuel which would have had to be brought in from the eastern regions. In terms of coal with a calorific value of 5,000 kilocalories, that means 38 million tons.

Just 1 AES power unit with a capacity of 1 gigawatt can generate up to 6.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in a year. In so doing, it saves 2 million tons of ideal fuel or 2.8 million tons of coal which would require about 50,000 freight cars to transport it. The same quantity of energy is yielded by only 8-10 freight cars of nuclear fuel.

GREScs do not need fuel at all and the construction of GRESes on the territory of the Ekibastuz and Kansk coalfields and close to the byproduct gases of Tyumenskaya oblast will facilitate the transport problem. Thus the implementation of the planned energy development program will lead to great savings.

How is the energy development program being implemented? Electricity generation in the country reached 1,202 billion kilowatt-hours last year--an increase of 15.7 percent over 1975. A centralized heat supply has been further developed. Some 30.2 gigawatts of new energy capacities, 89,200 km of power transmission lines with a tension of 35 kilovolts and over, and also about 500,00 km of transmission lines with a tension of 0,4-20 kilovolts for the electrification of agriculture came into operation.

The Vinitsa-Albertirsa power transmission line-750 has brought the Soviet and Hungarian energy systems into parallel operation--the first step along the path of the future unification of the energy systems of the USSR and CEMA member countries.

Second power units of 1 gigawatt each have been started up at the Chernobyl and Kursk AESes. Challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have been won in competition by 18 power ministry organizations, including construction and installation organizations. Things are not going at all badly for the construction workers of "Atommash," the Orenburg gas complex and the Reftinskiy, Iriklinskiy, Moldavian and Stavropol GRESes. The 10th unit at the Surgurt GRES is being comissioned ahead of schedule. The construction of the fifth unit at the Novovoronezhskiy AES is nearing completion.

However, the commissioning of energy capacities is lagging behind the targets set by the 5-year plan. Last year alone saw a failure to commission 4 gigawatts of energy capacities, including 2.5 gigawatts at AESes and more than 700 megawatts at GRESes--energy capacities which do not need fossil fuel.

The sector is now restructuring its work. Special attention is being devoted to counter-plans adopted on enterprises' initiative. They are being incorporated in the state plan and supplied with material resources and are becoming an important factor in increasing the responsibility of every worker and collective for the pledges they adopt. Much is being done to strengthen autonomous financing and economic incentives for the end results of labor.

It must frankly be admitted that not everything has been done by leaders of the Soyuzatomenergostroy association and construction workers on the Kursk and Chernobyl AESes to commission the second gigawatt energy units on time. Yet the potential existed. Measures are now being adopted to eliminate shortcomings. We are disseminating the experience of leading collectives. We are following the intended path of wide industrialization and specialization in construction.

The transition to the implementation of a far-reaching program for constructing AESes and major coal-fueled power stations demands new constructive solutions. These are having to be sought and carried out "on the wing," without the necessary theoretical and production base. New collectives must be created and new sites opened up, usually far from populated places. The main thing is to assimilate new principles and technology in construction. This year about 15 gigawatts of new capacities (including about 5 gigawatts at AESes) are to be commissioned. In 1980 another 15 gigawatts are to be commissioned (about 5 gigawatts at AESes). In order to successfully fulfill this huge program, the ministry has outlined a path of broad industrialzation of the construction of AESes and major GRESes and deepening the specialization and classification by type of design organizations.

New cranes, concrete-laying facilities (concrete pumps, concrete-carrying trucks and concrete mixers), machinery and transport are needed for the construction of AESes and major GRESes. But the provision of equipment is taking place slowly: The funds allocated are not sufficient for all the construction projects which have been begun. There are also shortcomings in material and technical supply. Even in order to maintain the work capability of equipment which has worked its lifetime, components and units must be replaced in accordance with the plan. Yet the power ministry receives an insufficient quantity of parts, units and components.

A high assessment has been made of the work of construction and installation workers at the Ingurskaya GES who insured the commissioning of 3 units of 260 megawatts each in only a year. But today the manufacturers are lagging behind with deliveries for the fifth unit even there. Hydroelectric power stations not only save fuel, they also possess flexibility characteristics which are extremely necessary for the operation of a major energy system. That is why as much attention must be devoted to commissioning them as to constructing AESes.

An important means of increasing the reliability of the operation of the USSR's unified energy system is to further develop it. The country's unified energy system now unites 86 percent of all established capacity. Its work experience indicates the tremendous efficiency of unified energy. Up to 12 gigawatts capacity can be saved by reducing reserve capacity and making use of the zone effect (the different timing of the onset of maximum load in different parts of the country).

In the conditions of the further concentration of electricity generation and centralization of distribution, particular significance is acquired by the construction of mighty power transmission lines and substations. Here too the power ministry still has its unresolved problems; new principles of organizing construction and new equipment for substations. But the suppliers are again letting us down. Laggardness in the production of high-voltage equipment for 500 and 750-kilovolt substations is becoming a menace. Funds have not been fully allocated for heavy-gage wires and lightning-proof cable. At the same time there is an urgent need to expedite the construction of powerful power transmission lines in the east of the country.

The power industry is a key sector in the national economy and must develop at increasing preferential rates. Its role in the country's national economy was once again stressed by L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum: "In distributing capital investments emphasis is placed on the development of such key sectors as fuel and energy, metallurgy and transport."

Unfortunately, the situation as regards supplying power ministry power stations with fuel is deteriorating from year to year. Last year, of the supplies allocated, the ministry failed to receive 12 million tons of coal, 1,682 million cubic meters of gas and about 1 million tons of peat.

Many trains carrying fuel were delayed en route. Coal and peat froze into solid lumps, causing additional difficulties in unloading. As a result it was necessary to reduce the capacity of power stations while awaiting the arrival of the next fuel train. This led to additional strain on the energy supply. No repetition of such phenomena can be permitted in the future. Every necessary measure must be adopted to insure the delivery of the planned quantity of coal, fuel oil and gas to power stations. The power ministry, for its part, will certainly insure the reception and storage of fuel reserves.

Power ministry workers will do everything possible to achieve an appropriate standard of efficiency and work quality in the sector.

DETAILS OF NEW STATE PLAN INDICIES REPORTED

LD121757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Talk by Anatoliy Nilolayevich Kovalev, member of the Editorial Collegium of Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, in the "Leninist University for the Millions" program: "New Indices of Efficiency and Quality"]

[Summary] Listeners have shown great interest in the talk "The State Plan is the Basis of the Party's Economic Policy," and several letters have been received concerning it, some asking for more details on the new indices.

"Here is one of these indices--the plan fulfillment for deliveries of goods of a production-facility and technical nature, and of consumer goods, by nomenclature and time taken, based on concluded contracts or orders. The present gross cost indices show the plan fulfillment in rubles. The rise in labor productivity, volume of wage fund and allocations to economic incentive funds depend on this. In these conditions, there can be a clash between the interests of society and the collective. Indeed, society is interested in reducing production costs, prime costs of production, but the enterprise, seeking to fulfill its plan in rubles, finds it more profitable to produce expensive products. There is a certain contradiction, which still operates not to the benefit of fulfilling contractual obligations for deliveries.

"To convince oneself of this, it is worth analyzing the statistical data just for the first 7 months of this year. Certain enterprises of the engineering ministries failed to deliver various forms of products to consumers to a value of R1,000 million. At the same time, they fulfilled their plan for marketing successfully. So this means that in the situation which exists at present, they are able to allocate certain sums to their material incentive funds. True, the failure to fulfill the delivery plan did have some effect on allocations for these funds but these sanctions did not play any significant moral or material role. But the consumer of the product, who failed to receive it on time, or received it but not the specified kind, is in a much worse situation. He is unable to fulfill the task for production volume, marketing or increase in labor productivity, and in the final analysis the national economic effect was reduced. What is the reason? It is, as is apparent from this example, that a cost factor, the volume of marketed production, lies at the basis of evaluating the economic activities of associations and enterprises."

However, it is not just a matter of indices. A more comprehensive approach is needed. The central committee decision takes such an approach and one aspect is the rejection of the volume of production marketing index in favor of a normative pure production index, which takes into account only expenses and labor of the specific enterprise used in the end product.

Volume of marketed production continues to be used as a criterion for fulfilling obligations, but only in a subordinate role in annual plans. Growth of labor productivity remains an important index, but the influence of external cost factors and so forth is now to be taken out of account so that it will depend solely on the activities of the enterprise in question, particularly on automation and mechanization of operations.

"It must be said that the technical re-equipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises up to now has been carried out extremely slowly. Serious difficulties have been caused by established practices in allocating new machine tools and equipment. The bulk of them go to new building projects. There is no material interest on the part of building and assembly organizations in carrying out the reconstruction of existing production facilities and their technical re-equipment. After all, this is a tricky business, getting new equipment to fit into the dimensions of factory buildings built long ago. Labor costs here are considerably higher than in new buildings and the rate at which the work proceeds is slower. Now the index for expanding productive capacity by technical re-equipment and reconstruction of existing facilities not only has become a determinant one in the 5-year plan and annual plans, but also is backed up by a number of effective measures. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers has placed the obligation on ministries, departments and councils of ministers of union republics to compile outline plans for reconstruction and technical re-equipment. The plans will decide the primary allocation of material resources and equipment to enterprises and associations for this purpose and also necessary limits for capital investment in building, assembly and contract work.

"The following point is also of great significance: Funds for building new, and expanding existing, enterprises will only be allocated in those cases in which the requirements of the national economy for a certain form of product cannot be met in existing enterprises. Allowing for their re-equipment and reconstruction, the fulfillment of this plan index under the capital construction heading is assisted by the increased independence given to managers of production associations and enterprises."

It is also important to encourage the production of quality goods. The higher return permitted on goods of improved quality will depend on the economic effect achieved. A listener from Leningrad writes on the need for penalties for poor quality products. The decision provides for this; if goods are taken out of production or fail to meet requirements, they are sold at a discount and the enterprise only receives half the reduced profits made on them. But if an enterprise increases production of goods in the first grade [Pervaya Kategoriya] of quality at the expense of a reduction in goods of the top grade [vysshaya kategoriya], it should not suffer a financial penalty if the customers are satisfied with the products.

More attention is to be paid to safeguarding deliveries of material and technical resources. "Now industrial ministries, associations and enterprises will have two very important indices to meet--volume of deliveries of the main forms of material-technical resources necessary for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan and tasks for average reduction of norms of consumption of the more important forms of material resources. As we see, the first index is directed towards bringing material resources into line with the task for output of production for the 5-year plan. But in this it is important not only to safeguard the planned output of production, but to use resources economically and efficiently. This is the aim of the second of these indices. It is backed up by financial autonomy methods [khozraschetnymi rychagami]. Thus, in using cheaper forms of raw materials in production than those used heretofore, the retail price of the product will not be altered until the end of the 5-year plan. True, this rule is subject to a very important condition: If the form of materials used changes, the quality of the product must not suffer. If it does, of course, there cannot be any question of additional incentives. With the aim of rational utilization of resources, associations and enterprises will be given norms for working capital."

This decision is an important landmark in increasing the efficiency of planning.

BRIEFS

PIPELINE LINK--The last joint was welded today to link the second string of the Nadym-center gas pipeline to a powerful compressor station near the town of Mozhga in Udmurtskaya ASSR. The major section of the new underground trunk line from Perm to the shores of the Volga can now receive natural gas from North Tyumenskaya oblast. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD]

TRADE WITH GDR--"A number of important agreements between the Soviet Union and the GDR have been signed at the Leipzig fair." In 1980 the Soviet Union will again supply a considerable quantity of ferrous and nonferrous metal products. The USSR has placed orders in the GDR for some 800 railway passenger and dining cars, a large consignment of plastic production machinery, program-controlled machine tools and equipment for the printing and textile industries. The textile equipment includes machinery made at the Textima complex, which specializes in knitting machinery within CEMA. More than 2,500 knitting machines have already been supplied to the Soviet Union and a further 100 or so will be delivered by the end of this year. Other textile equipment supplied by the GDR includes machinery for synthetic fiber production. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON HARVEST

LD130208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are stepping up the rate of field work. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops, not counting corn, had been cut on almost 99 million hectares by 10 September. This represents 79 percent of the plan; 86 percent of the harvested grain has been threshed.

Machine operators of virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan, Altayskiy Kray, Siberia and the Far East are engaged in intense work. The weather is not favorable for the farmers. However, with the envoys from the country's southern farms, they are trying to avoid harvest losses and are working 24 hours a day in the fields, threshing-floors and grain routes. This makes it possible to increase the threshing rate and the sale of grain to the state. Simultaneously, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are preparing for the next agricultural year. Winter crops have been sown on an area of 25.5 million hectares and winter fallow has been plowed on over 28 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12 SEPTEMBER

LD130612 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 September 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Wheat windrows have been picked up from one-third of the acreage in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. Frequent rains are hampering work, nevertheless the rate of threshing has reached 100,000 hectares per 24 hours. [0700 GMT]

The mass harvesting of sugar beet has started at all farms in Tambovskaya Oblast. A thousand harvest and transportation teams, working on the Ipatovskiy method, have been taken out into the plantations which occupy 13,5000 hectares. This year, agricultural workers in the oblast have pledged to sell over 2 million tons of sugar beet to the state. [0800 GMT]

Farms in the south of Ukraine have started the sunflower harvest. This year a chemicalization service has been included in harvesting complexes for the first time which will help to completely restore soil fertility by the beginning of spring fields work. More than half the harvest has been completed on the grain crop fields of Pavlodarskaya Oblast. [1100 GMT]

The first frost have touched the wehat fields of the western rayons of the Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Farms have pulled out all stops to save the harvest. Machine operators are being assisted by pensioners and housewives and off-duty livestock farmers. Some 400 harvest-complexes are working in two shifts. [1200 GMT]

SOUTH RSFSR ZONAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES HARVEST WORK

LD111345 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] Ordzhonikidze, 1 September, TASS--Questions relating to successfully gathering in the harvest, laying in agricultural produce and fulfilling the 1979 plans and socialist pledges were the focus of attention at a zonal conference which ended here today.

Taking part in its were secretaries of kray and oblast party committees, ministers of agriculture and chiefs of the agriculture and grain products administrations of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Chechen-Ingushetia, North Osetia, and Rostovskaya, Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts.

It was pointed out at the conference that despite the difficult weather conditions this year, quite a good harvest has been grown in the krays, autonomous republics and oblasts of the southern RSFSR. It is now imperative that work in the fields be well organized, coordinated, rapid and of high quality. It is the task of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and agricultural organs to mobilize rural working people to unconditionally fulfill plans and socialist pledges.

Particular attention was devoted to questions relating to harvesting seed corn on time and to a high standard.

The conference participants worked out specific measures whose efficiently implementation will insure that rural working people fulfill their socialist pledges.

I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department and L.B. Yermin, first depty chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conference.

KAZAKH INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD120000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Makan Yesbulatov, the internal affairs minister of the Kazakh SSR, reports:

"The harvest this year in the vigin lands of Kazakhstan is good. The cutting of crops in the north of the republic is proceeding with great difficulties, since the work has to be completed in the shortest possible time and since the weather is unstable there. This year the harvest work has been considerably complicated by the later maturing of crops and frequent natural calamities." The struggle for grain in northern Kazakhstan has always been a nationwide task.

"Workers of the republic's Internal Affairs Ministry are taking a very active part in this year's harvest. A large detachment of workers of the Kazakh Internal Affairs Ministry, workers of the interior directorates of a number of southern oblasts which have already completed the harvest work, graduates of the Alma-Ata Militia School and of several fire-fighting schools of the USSR Interior Ministry have already left for the virgin lands region.

"All these forces are engaged in protecting the harvest against fire and plundering and insuring that transport columns on highways move ahead without any hinderances." Road signs have been put up, highways repaired and so forth. Over 120 stationary, nearly 250 mobile and over 300 public control posts have been established in the north.

"Together with public volunteers, militia workers have to solve complex tasks in the struggle against mismanagement and against plunderers of grain." Some farms deserve praise for taking timely measures against fires and for sealing machinery against leaks.

"Unfortunately, it is not everywhere that farm leaders have approached this important task with an appropriate measure of responsibility. During the harvest time, militia organs have exposed and stopped a number of cases connected with the stealing of grain, especially in the Pavlodarskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts. I should note here that thanks to the initiative displayed by militia workers and their public assistants, it was possible to stop the stealing and return the valuable grain to the state."

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS REVIEWED IN GENERAL

LD120002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] The battle for grain is continuing in the east of the country. The machine operators of Siberia and the Kazakhstan virgin lands are being helped by the best drivers from the European part of the RSFSR, Ukraine and other union republics. In many oblasts work is going on round the clock and in every moment of fine weather. The machine operators of Orenburgskaya, Kustanayskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts have had the highest combine output. Some of the harvest and transportation equipment is standing idle for various reasons, in particular the inefficient work of the fuel and oil supplying bases. Reports have come in of such cases in Krasnoyarskiy and Altayskiy krays and Kurganskaya, Tyumenskaya and other oblasts. The national combination, depending on the given circumstances, of harvest methods is important. Grain is being threshed not later than 2 or 3 days after reaping in the best farms in order to reduce losses.

The Lithuanian correspondent reports on the harvest there. Separate harvesting is being employed. The machines are working in groups but are not allowed to pile up in smaller plots, as last year showed the inefficiency of this. The weather is slowing things down. Tractors are appearing on the fields where until a little while ago there was barley. Harvest work is carried out here comprehensively. The fields are being immediately prepared for the future harvest.

The plowing of the fields for winter sowing is proceeding apace throughout the country. Sowing is already under way in almost all the union republics. In many farms, and in particular in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, attempts are being made to use the land more efficiently by enlarging the fields. This is elicited by the growing capacity of equipment and the production of wide machines. A Gorkovskaya Oblast **kolkhoz** agronomist states in this connection that in their farm they have employed this principle to good effect.